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THE MORNING STAR.

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The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

British steamers Appomattox and Plover in collision off Gravesend; both badly damaged. —— Negro named Alexander, in jail at Leavenworth, Kas., for criminal assault, was burned at the stake by a mob, in the presence of eight thousand spectators. —— The Postoffice Appropriation bill amounts to $123,748,688. —— Some progress made in the Senate with the Army Reorganization bill. —— In the House the River and Harbor bill was considered. —— The Weather Bureau will experiment with wireless telegraphy between Hatteras and Cape Henry. ——C. B. Aycock inaugurated Governor of North Carolina. —— The British government will send large reinforcements to Kitchener. —— Prince Ching found the Chinese Imperial seal, and sealed the agreement with the Powers. —— The Naval Appropriation bill carries $77,000,000. —— Senate Finance committee proposes to recast the War Tax Reduction bill. —— New York markets: Money on call steady at 3½@4 per cent.; Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent; cotton dull, middling uplands 9½c; flour was practically at a standstill; wheat—spot easy, No. 2 81c f. o. b.; corn—spot easy, No. 2 46½c; oats—spot quiet, No. 2 30½c; rosin quiet; spirits turpentine 40@40½c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15.

Temperatures: 8 A. M., 41 degrees; 8 P. M., 53 degrees; maximum, 63 degrees; minimum, 41 degrees; mean, 52 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .0; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, .1.

Stage of water in the Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, N. C., at 8 A. M., 12 feet and falling.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—For North Carolina—Fair Wednesday, continued warm, southerly winds; light to fresh on the coast. Thursday fair.

Port Almanac—January 16.

Sun Rises	7 09 A. M.
Sun Sets	5 12 P. M.
Day's Length	10 H. 03 M.
High Water at Southport.	4 00 P. M.
High Water Wilmington.	6.20 P. M

It is said that there is grip in the street cars in Washington. If that be so it will go all over town.

We speak rather contemptuously of these little Central American countries, but little Nicaragua lacks only about a thousand square miles of being as large as North Carolina.

Senator Hanna owns the opera house in Cleveland. He rented it the other day for $8,000 a year, and then made the renter give him a continuous dead head on the proscenium box.

The life of a Nebraska Congressman, who was about to bleed to death, was saved by injecting a solution of salt in his veins. There are some in Washington whom a whole Atlantic ocean couldn't save.

The average man in Nebraska prefers some other kind of money to gold. They are afraid that if they are seen toting around much of it that they may be suspected of being some of the Cudahy kidnappers.

Mr. Bryan shows pluck when he says he will stick and rather meet continuous defeat than back water, but after a fellow has been knocked out a couple times he gets somewhat used to it and he doesn't mind it so much.

Electrician Eddy, of New Jersey, thinks he has discovered that the inhabitants of other planets are trying swap some remarks with us. If he and Nik Tesla are on it won't we have wireless telegraphy with a big W.

The beet sugar business is being overdone. So many countries have gone to raising beets and making sugar that the markets are becoming glutted with it. But that doesn't help us any for the Sugar Trust holds its grip all the same.

The Baltimore *Sun* Almanac for 1901 contains much valuable statistical and other information, condensed in small space, conveniently arranged for reference and indexed. It is clearly printed in readable type and will be found useful.

Some Chicago society women are thrifty. It is said that they take silverware and table decorations home with them as souvenirs of the layouts they attend. It appears from this that they are not only thrifty, but have taking ways, also.

The Navy Department will build no more submarine boats of the Holland type until the six which are to be completed by May next have been fully tested. A sensible conclusion. Six ought to be enough to experiment with and see what is in them.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Sales of cypress timber on the market are being made at $6 per thousand; pine $5 per thousand.

— The Aldermen will meet to-night to consider the redraft of the city charter by City Attorney Meares.

— All preparations are complete for the dance which will be given in Germania Hall to-night by the Hanover Seaside Club.

— Mr. H. A. Kure made very satisfactory progress yesterday on raising the sunken steamer *Hawes*. He hopes to have her afloat to-day.

— John Leavitt, colored, was tried in the municipal court yesterday for carrying a concealed weapon and bound over to Criminal Court under a $50 bond. Rebekah Green was given twenty days for disorderly conduct.

— Schooner *James C. Clifford* cleared yesterday for New York; *W. R Perkins* arrived from Cape Haytien. The British steamship *Falks* finished discharging her cargo of kainit yesterday and cleared for Baltimore.

— Mrs. S. F. Hardy's class in Fifth Street M. E. Sunday School will give an entertainment in the church building Thursday evening. There will be no admission fee, but all present will have an opportunity of contributing to the church fund.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Atlantic Coast Line—Schedule.
The Worth Company—Seed potatoes
N. F. Parker—Gold chair for $3.25.

Audit and Finance Board.

Only routine matters were transacted at last night's regular meeting of the City Board of Audit and Finance, at which all members were present. Bills to the amount of $456.17 for current expenses were audited and approved and bills were drawn for the refunding of taxes to the Atlantic National Bank stockholders to the amount of $212.81. This tax was paid in error by individual stockholders when same had previously been paid by the bank as a corporation.

It was ordered that $1,602.76 be paid to the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, the same being due from the tax collections on property from April 1st, 1900, to January 1st, 1901.

Funeral of Mrs. Stevens.

The remains of Mrs. J. P. Stephens, whose death in Atlanta on Saturday night was chronicled in these columns yesterday morning, arrived on the W., C. & A. train yesterday, and the funeral was held by Elder J. W. S. Harvey from the Second Advent Church at 3 P. M. The interment was at Bellevue cemetery, the following gentlemen having acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. J. C. Walton, J. S. Canady, E. M. Mott, W. J. King, C. R. Pridgen and O. C. Herring. Messrs. E. E. and R. L. King, and Misses Leila and Rosa Stephens accompanied the remains to Wilmington.

Will Probably Accept.

Rev. Dr. J. M. Wells left yesterday morning for his home in Staunton, Va., after remaining in the city Sunday and Monday. It is now generally believed that Dr. Wells will accept the call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, recently extended to him, and that he will make the announcement within a few days. On Monday night members of the congregation gave Dr. Wells a very delightful reception in the First church building.

The Police Force.

Chief of Police Parmele, in compiling his annual report to be incorporated in the Mayor's message, finds that the First ward furnishes to the police department a lieutenant, fourteen privates and one janitor; Second ward one private; Third ward, chief, captain and one sergeant; Fourth ward, one sergeant and one private; Fifth ward, twelve privates and one janitor.

Spirits Turpentine.

Turpentine operators are much pleased with the upward tendency of the spirits market just now. Sales were made on the local market yesterday at 3:30 P. M., as high 36½@37½ cents but the ruling prices during the day were 36½@37 cents. On a corresponding day day last year there was a great boom in spirits and the prices then were 50½@51 cents.

Soldier Still Missing.

Nothing has yet been heard of Private North, who left Fort Caswell Saturday in a small boat and who is believed to have been swept out to sea. Lieut. Percy Bishop, commander of the post, went out on the *Southport* Monday and searched the neighboring coasts, but could find no trace of the missing man.

Capt. Leta D. Potter.

Capt. Leta D. Potter, wife and child, of New York, arrived yesterday on the steamship *Saginaw* and are visiting the family of Capt. J. T. Harper. Capt. Potter was engaged in the steamboat business on the Cape Fear river for years and is now in similar business in New York.

Governor Aycock's Inaugural Address.

The inaugural address of Governor Charles B. Aycock delivered at Raleigh yesterday is printed on the third page of the STAR to-day. It is well worth the careful reading of everybody.

BRILLIANT PAGEANT.

Charles Brantley Aycock Inaugurated Governor of North Carolina.

CIVIC AND MILITARY PARADE.

State Guard and Naval Reserves—The Wilmington Contingent a Prominent Feature—Inaugural Address of Governor Aycock.

[*Special to Raleigh Post.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 15.—It is the general verdict that a Governor of North Carolina was never inducted into office amid such brilliant pageant, civic and military, a sattended the inauguration of Charles Brantley Aycock today.

The Governor and party were brought to Raleigh from Goldsboro by the special Legislative and Citizens Committee and military escort of the two Goldsboro companies. From the station the party proceeded with the Reception Committee to the Mansion and thence to the place of inauguration, an improvised platform on the East side of the capitol under the shadow of the massive bronze statue of Vance, North Carolina's greatest statesman and patriot.

The grand military procession formed on Fayetteville street. More than a thousand of the State Guard and Naval Reserves were in line, and marched around Capitol Square in front of the inauguration platform. The inauguration ceremony was under the direction of Hon. F. D. Winston. Associate Justice Walter Clark, of the Supreme Court, administered the oath of office to each State officer in turn, Governor Aycock last, and as soon as the inaugural address was delivered the Governor and party proceeded to the balcony of the Yarborough House and reviewed the brilliant parade of the State Guard, under command of Col. Henry Perry, of Henderson.

Governor Aycock's address was universally commended, dealing with State affairs in a masterly and comprehensive way, and presenting the Democratic attitude toward the race problem, education, and the exercise of the voting franchise in an exceptionally strong manner.

There was a brilliant reception by Governor Aycock and the State officers at the Governor's mansion tonight from 8 to 11 o'clock. The attendance was very large.

The Crowning Feature.

The military demonstration was the crowning feature of the inaugural ceremonies. Of the companies in line, including the A. and M. College battalion, the Wilmington Light Infantry and the Wilmington division of Naval Reserves won special laurels. The second officer in command said the W. L. I. was the most thoroughly drilled company in the procession and kept its line in most thorough order. The Naval Reserves had, in addition to good drill work, the attraction of a profusely decorated mascot, a "William goat."

The Legislature.

There was little business of interest in the session of the General Assembly this morning.

In the Senate, Broughton introduced a bill for the establishment of the North Carolina Reform School, by an appropriation of $35,000.

The Senate bill for the acquisition by the United States of lands in North Carolina for a national forest reserve was taken up, but not voted on.

A resolution was adopted thanking Lieutenent Governor Reynolds for fair and impartial rulings as presiding officer.

A number of local bills were introduced in the House before the joint session was held for canvassing the vote on State officers.

Dr. Wessell Locates Here.

Dr. Jno. C. Wessell, a son of Wilmington's esteemed townsman, Mr. A. D. Wessell, an honor graduate of the University of Maryland with post-graduate course in New York and one who stood first in the list of applicants for license before the State Board last May, has decided not to enter the United States' Army service, but will open an office and practice in Wilmington, his native city. His office will be on Market between Second and Third streets. His many friends in Wilmington bespeak for him a great measure of success and entertain the hope that in the near future he will be near the head of his profession in this section of the State.

Tony Swain Pardoned.

Tony Swain, white, who was sentenced a little more than a year ago to a term of two years in the State penitentiary for breaking into the room of Mrs. O'Neill in the Seashore Hotel at Wrightsville beach, returned to the city a few days ago, having received a pardon from Governor Russell. Swain's wife secured a petition to the Governor for the pardon of her husband, signed by about three hundred citizens some time ago and his release is due to this and a promise that he will in the future lead a more exemplary life.

Military Off for Raleigh.

The special train with the Naval Reserves and W. L. I. aboard left a 6 o'clock yesterday morning with Capt. Edgar L. Hart in charge. Each company had about forty men in ranks The contingent of civilians who went up on the special train numbered about a dozen. The train left Raleigh last midnight and was expected here about 4 o'clock this morning.

ANNUAL MEETING LAST NIGHT

Citizens' Building and Loan Association Experienced Very Successful Year. Officers Re-elected.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Citizen's Building and Loan Association, of Wilmington, was held last night in the Mayor's office at the City Hall, Mr. W. H. Chadbourn, the president, being in the chair. The usual reports were read and placed on file. Each of them showed a very successful year's business and was especially gratifying to stockholders. That of Mr. Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr., the secretary and treasurer, was most interesting and showed total receipts of the year, $96,366 92; with loans on mortgages and on stock, $35,710 and $13 402 25 respectively. The cash balance on hand, after paying interest, insurance, taxes, general expenses and a loan of $12,700, was $1,159 69

The report was certified as correct by the auditing committee, composed of Messrs. Walter Smallbones and George [illegible] Grand.

The old board of directors and officers were unanimously re elected, as follows:

President—W. H. Chadbourn.
Vice President—H. G. Smallbones.
Secretary and Treasurer—Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr.
Attorney—Marsden Bellamy, Esq.
Directors—W. H. Chadbourn, Sam'l Northrop, J. H. Chadbourn, Jr., J. T. Riley, John McEntee, John H. Beery, H. G. Smallbones, J. W. Jackson, Tim Donlan, Marsden Bellamy, A. G. Hankins, W. W. Hodges and F. W. Ortmann.

VALUBLE REAL ESTATE SOLD.

Dickinson Property and London Wharf Put Up at Auction Yesterday.

Two valuable tracts of Wilmington real estate were sold at auction at noon yesterday. Messrs. Junius Davis and Platt D. Walker, commissioners, under a decree of the Superior Court, sold the Dickinson property, corner Front and Chesnut streets, to Capt. Donald MacRae for $16,000, and Mr. John W. Fries, receiver for the North State Improvement Company, sold the London wharf property at foot of Chesnut street to Mr. J. W. Norwood, president of the Atlantic National Bank, for $15,000. Both sales are, of course, subject to confirmation by the courts.

Mr. A. H. Morris was auctioneer at the sale of the Dickinson property and the only bidder, other than Capt. MacRae, was John H. Gore, Jr., Esq., who offered $15,000. Mr. Cyrus Van Amringe was auctioneer at the sale of the wharf property, which embraces the southern end of the block bounded by the river, Grace, Water and Chesnut streets and comprising the stores occupied by Messrs. C. C. Covington & Co., and J. T. Riley & Co., as well as the wharves to the rear of the buildings. The property was previously bid in at auction by Messrs. Hall & Pearsall, but their bid was raised 10 per cent. in the required time, hence the re-sale.

RECEPTION TO THE LADIES.

February 14th is the Date Set for an Enjoyable Masonic Event

The joint committee from the four lodges of Masons in Wilmington have decided upon February 14th as the date and the Masonic Temple as the place for the reception which will be given to the ladies of the city in recognition of their valuable services in the making of the great success of the Masonic Fair in 1899 and the Chrysanthemum Show in 1900.

A definite programme, embracing music, dancing, refreshments and a short address, will be arranged and made public in a few days.

The STAR has previously published a list of the very important committees which have the affair in hand, which already augurs a very brilliant success.

Wouldn't Marry Because He Drank.

Because he drank and because she learned that on the morning of the day upon which he was to wed, her prospective groom was confined in the station house as the result of drunkenness, Miss Maggie Ormsby residing at No. 309 Wooster street, yesterday refused to marry young George Vernon, who had already procured a license from the Register of Deeds and was in waiting for the ceremony. She stated to him that if he loved whiskey better than he loved her, he must depart, and despite his pleadings, he was forced to go his way without his bride. Young Vernon does not appear to be addicted to drink and has a very pleasing appearance, but Miss Ormsby detected that he had been drinking when the hour for the marriage came and his pleadings to the contrary were without avail.

Royal Arcanum Installation.

At the regular meeting of Cornelius Harnett Council, No. 231, Royal Arcanum, held Monday night, Deputy Grand Regent J. J. Hopkins, assisted by Rev. S. Mendelsohn, as a grand officer, installed the following officers to serve for the ensuing term:

Regent—Dr. W.C. Galloway.
Vice Regent—W. H. Turlington.
Orator—J. C. Morrison.
S. P. G.—R. B. Clowe.
R. S.—B. J. Jacobs.
Collector—J. Weill.
Treasurer—I. L Greenewald.
Chaplain—C. E. Hall.
Guard—H. Burkhimer.
Warden—Jos. Sternberger.
Sentry—A. Silverman.
Trustees—B. Solomon, George Sloan, and I. J. Bear.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. Nash E. Bunting returned to Fayetteville yesterday.

— Mr. J. A. Fountain, of Richmond, was here yesterday.

— Miss Hattie Burkheimer is visiting friends in Goldsboro.

— Rev. E. E. Lane returned yesterday from a short visit to Virginia.

— Mrs. Florence Faucette, of Halifax, is the guest of the family of Mr. R. C. Merritt.

— Mr. John H. Lewis, of New York, is here on a visit to his mother, Mrs. Maria Lewis.

— Mrs. I. Sycle, of Philadelphia, is here to attend the marriage of her sister, Miss Blanche David

— Messrs. S. J. Smith and H. A. Townsend, of Raynham, N. C., were arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Willis Turlington, formerly of this city, but now residing at Bennettsville, S. C., was here yesterday on business.

— Miss Aimee Chafee, of Augusta, who has been [illegible] on a visit to Miss Lucy Latham, left last night, returning home.

— Messrs. B. W. Townsend and R. F. DeVane, prominent lumbermen of Red Springs, N. C., were visitors to the city yesterday.

— Miss Mattie Dempsey, of Portsmouth, returned home yesterday, after spending some time with Mrs. R. H. Pickett.

— Registered at The Orton yesterday were Messrs. B. J. Sanderlin, of Clarkton; J. A. Duncan, of Apex, and E. K. Proctor, Jr., Esq., of Lumberton.

— Mr. A. L. Bishop, one of the cleverest as well as one of the most entertaining travelling men that visits this city, hung up his hat at The Orton yesterday.

— Mr. George Simons, one of the popular tailors at the tailoring establishment of Messrs. Munson & Co., has gone to New York to be married. He and wife will return to Wilmington to live in a few days.

NEW LODGE AT CHADBOURN.

Wilmington Odd Fellows Will Institute Branch of Order in That Town.

Grand Master Marcus W. Jacobi and a team of twenty-five members of Wilmington Lodge, No. 139, I. O. O. F., will leave this afternoon over the W., C. & A. railroad to institute a new lodge of the order of thirty-one members in the thriving town of Chadbourn, N. C. They will return on the regular train to-morrow.

The team had a practice last night and the work was very successfully executed under the captaincy of Mr. J. T. King.

The following gentlemen will comprise the team: Messrs. J. T. King, (captain), J. M. McGowan, J. J. Hopkins, C. C. Chadbourn, B. J. Jacobs, J. W. Robinson, W. G. T. Keen, A. H. Creasy, C. F. Williams, E. D. Craig, S. J. Ellis, W. F. Baldwin, J. R. Turrentine, Jr., J. F. Craig, J. W. Fleet, C. H. O'Berry, R. J. Shepard, W. H. Northrop, Jr., J. M. Holmes, B. F. King, J. T. Burke, W. F. LeGwin, W. W. Roberts, F. LaFella, and D. K. LeGwin.

Dr. Culbreths' Father Dead.

Dr. N. M. Culbreth received yesterday the very sad news of the death of his father, Mr. Marshall Culbreth, at the home of his daughter, near Roseboro, Sampson county, Monday night. He died at the advanced age of 80 years and had been in ill health for some time. Deceased is survived by three sons and three daughters. Mr. J. M. Culbreth, the photographer, of this city, is a grandson of the deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Culbreth and daughter, Mrs. L. V. Grady, will leave this morning at 9 o'clock on the A. and Y. train to attend the funeral. The bereaved family has the sincere sympathy of a host of friends in their sad bereavement.

K. of P. Committees Named.

Chancellor Commander J. C. Morrison, of Jefferson Lodge, No. 61, K. of P., has made the following appointment of committees for the ensuing term:

Relief—J. C. Morrison, W. L. Holden, Anson Alligood, R. S. Collins, E. F. Jones, C. F. W. Rehder, I. W. Cooper.

Supervision—R. C. DeRosset, R. H. Northrop, R. C. Platt.

Finance—W. A. Johnson, E. H. Munson, G. H. Haar.

Hall—I. M. Bear, S. H. Burtt, L. W. Baggett.

General Relief—W. J. Woodward.

Trustees—Geo. O. Gaylord, W. A. Johnson, I. M. Bear.

Machinery for Paint Factory.

Mr. Henry Pannill, president of the Pannill Roof Paint Company recently organized here, left yesterday morning for New York to buy machinery, etc., for the new factory which the company will build very soon on Second street. Mr. Pannill stated that he did not know definitely when Mr. Simmons, manager of the company, would begin work on the new building, which will occupy the site just at the rear of Mr. S. W. Sander's store, on Second and Markets streets.

DIED.

KEITH—In Ayden, N. C., January 15th, 1901, EDWIN ABERDEEN KEITH, in the 85th year of his age.

The remains are expected to arrive here Wednesday evening. Funeral from St. James' Church at 10.30 A. M. Thursday; thence to Oakdale Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

DEATH OF EDWIN A. KEITH.

Died Yesterday at Ayden, N. C.—Largely Identified With Wilmington's Commercial Interests.

Relatives in the city last evening received the sad intelligence of the death at his home in Ayden, N. C., of Mr. Edwin Aberdeen Keith, formerly of Wilmington and one of its most prominent business men. The remains are expected to reach here this evening and the funeral will be from St. James' Church at 10 30 o'clock tomorrow morning, with interment at Oakdale cemetery.

Deceased was a native of Massachusetts and was in the eighty fifth year of his age at the time of his death. He came to Wilmington fifty or more years ago and was closely and largely identified with the shipping and mercantile interests of the port, having been agent of the first line of steamers ever established in the city. During the civil war his sympathies were thoroughly in accord with the South and although a Northern man by birth his service to the Confederacy was [illegible] and valuable.

He married in Wilmington Miss Mary W. Wingate, adopted daughter of the late Robt. W. Brown, but his wife long since preceded him to the grave. A daughter of the deceased, Miss Athalia Keith, married the late Robert Calder, of Wilmington.

BIG PEANUT ADVANCE.

Means a Profit of Half Million Dollars or More to Growers.

[*Special to Richmond Dispatch.*]

NORFOLK, VA., January 14.—The peanut market shows a phenomenal advance. The price of the prime product of Eastern Virginia, which has been very low of late, has within a few days passed shown a rise of a cent a pound for all grades. This advance means an instant profit to the peanut raising section of $500,000. There is no specific reason for the increase, but the peanut men are jubilant at the prospect of selling their stock at such a notable advance. Many thousands of bags of farmers stock have recently changed hands at prices ranging from 3 cents per pound downward. Tennessee and Georgia stock is short, and the western buyers are heavily influencing this market.

Dr. Sprunt Called:

The Charleston *News and Courier* of Monday contains an account of a meeting of the session of the First Presbyterian Church, of that city, at which the Rev. Alexander Sprunt, D. D., of Rock Hill, S. C., and a brother of Wilmington's esteemed townsmen, Messrs. James and W. H. Sprunt, was called unanimously to the pastorate of that congregation, which is one of the largest and most influential in South Carolina. The *News and Courier* says that Dr. Sprunt preached in the First Church there once during the past Summer and made a very pleasant impression.

Case Will Be Tried To-morrow.

The case against Walter Way and Capt. Mart Jones for an affray Monday night, in which the latter was stabbed, was postponed until to-morrow by Mayor Waddell. Capt. Jones, who is at the City Hospital, was not able to appear yesterday and several important witnesses went to Raleigh before they could be summoned.

For Whooping Cough use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLD CHAIR SOLD FOR $3.25.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEXT BARGAIN.

N. F. PARKER,
Furniture and Furniture Novelties,
111 Market street.
Bell 'Phone 613. Inter-State 421.
jan 16 tf

A Few Goods Left

FROM CHRISTMAS WILL BE SOLD AT COST PRICE. BANANAS, ORANGES, MALAGA GRAPES, OF VERY FINE QUALITY ARE INCLUDED IN THE LIST.

ANDREW MAVRONICHOLS,
119 Market street,
706 North Fourth street.
dec 26 tf

THE EXPENSES PUT ON YOUR LAND DEMAND THAT

You Should Plant Only the Best Seed.

WE OFFER——

Houlton Early Rose and Early Ohio seed Potatoes. Very fine N. C. Seed Oats. Fertilizers made by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., and Fertilizers not made by that company, at low prices and reasonable terms.

INQUIRIES AND ORDERS SOLICITED.

A Complete line of General Groceries.

Mail orders obtain as much attention and as low prices as personal orders.

The Worth Company.
jan 16 tf

We Are Closing Out
Our Winter Underwear At Cost.

NOW'S THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY.
We are also offering Suits to Order at big values. If you are in need it will pay you to look over our stock of English, French and Scotch Worsteds, Thibets, Vicunas and Cassimeres. As for fit, finish and Trimmings, we have no superiors, and when we turn out a garment it always pleases. Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and everything in the way of FURNISHING GOODS.

M. H. CURRAN,
107 Princess Street.
jan 13 tf

....HANAN SHOES.....

The grade of Hanan's Shoes that was $5 continues at that price, in spite of the increased cost. And we are the sole agents here, too, of the "best Shoe on Earth."

Hanan's Footwear will suit the most particular man who walks—whether h's particularness hinges on fit, style, wearability or whatever it may be.

It's Footwear into the making of which the best stock and the best shoemaking talent known enters.

Some of you gentlemen who have your Shoes made to measure don't know what a lot of bother is saved in buying Hanan's—to say nothing of the money.

Solomon's Shoe Store.
jan 13 tf

The Particular Man is . . .

THE MAN WE DELIGHT IN PLEASING IN FOOTWEAR—

as to style, shape, material and workmanship. We have in our salesroom and in transit the swellest line of Men's Dress Shoes ever shown in the city, and at prices that are sure to please.

AN INSPECTION OF OUR SHOES WILL PROVE OUR ASSERTIONS.

Geo. R. French & Sons.
dec 29 tf

THE WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST CO.,

108 Princess Street.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS AT RATE OF 4% PER ANNUM, Compounded Quarterly.

Deposits received from 25 cents up.

Money can be withdrawn any business day without notice. Amounts deposited after the first day of the month begin to draw interest on the first of the following month. This applies not only to our regular quarters, but to every month in the year.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice President.
C. E. TAYLOR, Jr., Cashier.
jan 10 tf

Choice and Exclusive.

Naming a price without regard to quality does not make a continued successful business. You may put on the public an inferior goods one time and maybe two times, but not all the time. We are in the Cigar business to win; and knowing it is only a question of quality that counts with a discriminating public, we have made it a question of Quality first, Quality last, and Quality all the time. We positively claim

THAT "Renown," "Cuban Blossom" Cigars

ARE THE BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY

sold on any market. If your grocer won't sell them because of the small margin of profit to him, we can tell you who does.

VOLLERS & HASHAGEN,
Cigar Manufacturers' Agents.
Jan 6 tf

..NOTICE..

Remember, this is headquarters For every kind of Cakes Bread and Pies. Also, Fireworks.

Warren's
Steam Bakery and Cafe,
22 North Front street.
dec 21 tf

Poor Seed Dear at Any Price.

GET THE BEST.

GENUINE HOULTON ROSE, EARLY OHIOS, PRIDE OF THE SOUTH, or WHITE BLISS

SEED POTATOES.

Let us book your orders against their arrival.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

Can fill orders promptly—100's and 180's American Fine, Table and 5 lb Packets.

HALL & PEARSALL,
(INCORPORATED)
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
jan 12 tf

SPECIAL BARGAINS

in Fancy Clocks and Silver Novelties Will sell at very close profits. Call and examine my line of goods and get my prices, and suit yourself as to where you buy. Notice the Show Windows.

J. T. BURKE,
The Jeweler.
No. 27 South Front street.
dec 23 tf

New Stock.

On Saturday, January 19th, the Wilmington Homestead and Loan Association will open its 19 h Series. Those desirous of securing stock in this New series should apply for the same early. As an investment nothing is safer.

C. C BROWN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
jan 15 1w

Our Loss
Has Been Adjusted

with the Insurance Companies, our HOME CO., "The Wilmington Underwriters," with Col. Walker Taylor, its efficient, prompt and energetic agent being first to settle.

We wish to thank all the agents concerned who showed us courtesies pending the settlement.

The Fire Sale

is now on, and we are too busy to enumerate the hundreds of bargains we are moving. If you don't get your nick, blame yourself only.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS COMPANY.
jan 9 tf

Apples.

Evaporated Apples,
Baldwin Apples,
Raisins,
C. C. Nuts,
Mixed and Penny Candy,
Full line of Heavy Groceries.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

S. P. McNair,
dec 9 tf NORTH WATER STREET.

For Rent.

One of the most desirable offices in the city,

Over Messrs. Zoellers' Jewelry store. Entrance from Princess street.

Apply to

SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.
dec 19 tf 18 Market street.

BRANCH OFFICE
OF THE
New Home Sewing Machine Company.

This is simply to notify my friends that I am still at the old stand—311 Princess street, Old Court House—and I assure you that it will be a pleasure for me to show you the different styles manufactured by the old reliable New Home Machine Co.

Every Machine guaranteed for five years. Perfectly simple. A child can run it.
Oil 5 and 10 cents per bottle.
Needles 20 and 25 cents per dozen.
Balls 20 cents.
Come and get prices. They will astonish you

J. W. PLUMMER, Sr.,
Manager.
Remember—Old Court House.
January 8th, 1901.
Call Inter-State 'Phone 139. jan 8 tf

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 16.

TRYING TO DESTROY A NECESSITY.

We referred a few days ago to the oleomargarine investigation now in progress before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, which is giving a pretty full hearing to both friends and opponents of the Grout bill, the professed object of which is to suppress unwholesome compounds which compete on the market with butter, but the real object of which is to destroy the oleomargarine industry and give the butter dealers a monopoly of the market. Some very strong arguments, supported by some interesting facts, have been presented by the opponents of the bill, some of which are embraced in the following extract from an address before the committee, by Mr. Amon, a wholesale oleomargarine dealer, of Jersey City, which we clip from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.* He said:

"I am bold to assert that in the period between 1925 and 1950 there will be no milk available for the making of butter, which, of course, would be a great hardship provided you and your successors do not tax butterine out of existence.

"You may smile at the gloo[illegible] is a fair prophesy to say that if the present rate of increase of population is maintained with the estimated shortage of the cow supply, the supply of milk in the coming years will all be required for table purposes and invalids.

"In confirmation of this I may cite Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who stated a short time ago that there are 10,000,000 fewer cattle in this country than there were ten years ago. Butter, the best of it, is now retailing at 28 to 30 cents a pound, and in some instances double and treble these figures, when sold under the mark.

"Consider the prices of the poor man's butter, which, under a name designed to hinder its sale, steadily and continuously sells at a much lower price to the everlasting credit of the little French chemist who first evolved it from the fat of the steer and gave to the commerce of the United States an added impetus and value.

"In further confirmation of the proposition that the supply of cows for milk will not keep pace with the increase in population, the increased demand for milk in the cities has already caused a tremendous decrease in the production of butter in all the Eastern and Middle States.

"Milk, instead of butter, is going from the farmers to the consumers to such an extent that statistics of the railroads, known as milk roads, will show that the average haul of milk has doubled, and, in some instances, trebled.

"In 25 years butter will be a luxury and butterine more of a necessity than it is even now. Congress should remove all tax on oleomargarine and permit the farmer to work up his milk with the materials which are also raised on the farm and which go to make oleomargarine, and so render him independent of the creameries, which are rapidly going into a monopoly or trust, paying what they like for the milk or cream they buy on the farm of the producers.

"Thus it would seem that oleomargarine is no more an object of Federal taxation than any other of the thousand of food products original and stimulated, all of which are susceptible of proper control by State laws.

"In disposing of this feature of the question let me ask if it is not crowding the mourners pretty closely, especially in districts where butter is not made, to compel their residents to pay tribute to the general government?

"It is constantly asserted by those behind this bill that it is in the interest of the 'poor farmer.' If so, I oppose this bill as a farmer myself.

"Milk from my farm pays me much better than any other product of it, and this proposition applies to every other farmer of the country.

"Far from injuring the farmer, oleomargarine manufacture can be made a positive benefit to him. If oleomargarine could be manufactured in all the States, a more profitable market for milk would be gained, as the milk producer would have another purchaser for his produce besides the milk dealer and the creamery man.

There are several strong points in this, one of which is the constantly increasing demand for milk, to which might be added the constantly increasing demand for good butter, both of which command good prices and a ready market if there be the necessary transportation to get them to market without too much loss of time and at reasonable charges.

As remarked in the above extract many of the dairymen, those near enough to large cities, where there is much demand for milk, find it more profitable at the prices they receive to sell the milk than to convert it into butter, even at the prevailing high prices paid for butter, while others who have made a name as fine butter makers convert their milk into butter because they can get their own prices for the butter they make, some of them near New York who supply wealthy families in that city (and no others), receiving, it is said, as much as $1.50 a pound for their butter the year 'round. Of course these are exceptions, but people pay according to their fancies, and there is very little of what is called good butter which sells at retail for less than thirty cents a pound.

It is evident from this that oleomargarine does not compete with the dairymen who sell milk or with the dairymen who make good butter. It doesn't compete with this kind of butter more than molasses does, and it would be just as reasonable and just as defensible to put a prohibitory tax on molasses as to put it upon oleomargarine.

It is proposed by this bill to strangle an industry which, if it is not a necessity now will be in the near future, for the increase in the number of cows does not keep pace with the increase of the population, especially with the urban population which keeps no cows and has to depend upon the rural districts for both milk and butter. If there be 10,000,000 fewer cattle in this country now than there were ten years ago, as reported by Secretary Wilson, how will it be ten or twenty years hence?

This is doubtless one of the reasons for the increased price of both milk and butter, notwithstanding the fact that we have now hundreds of creameries in the country to the one we had then, which turn out an immense quantity of butter by a rapid process, which ought to make it cheaper than butter made in the old, slow way. But it is dearer, because the number of butter consumers is steadily increasing while the milk for butter making is not increasing in proportion, not increasing at all. There has doubtless been an improvement in cows, and we may have more good milkers now than we had then and improvement will continue to be necessary, as economy will compel the feeding of one cow when some years ago several might have been kept at small cost, when there was more free range for pasturage. Fewer cows and smaller herds will take the place of the more numerous common stock that ranged where land was cheap, most of it unfenced and pasturage was free. Every year as the lands are taken up and put under cultivation, the pasturage becomes more contracted and this will necessitate smaller herds [illegible] milkers, while at the same time the demand for milk and butter increases.

In the face of facts like these the supporters of the Grout scheme propose to destroy an industry which supplies the masses of the people with a wholesome substitute for butter, better than most of the so-called good butter put upon the market, at a price within their means, instead of passing a law, as they should, for the protection of the honest oleomargarine maker as well as the butter maker, from fraudulent imitations of both. Let them, if they are honest, pass a law requiring oleomargarine to be put upon the market under its own name. This would give all the protection the butter maker or dealer should ask, and this no honest oleomargarine maker or dealer should object to.

THE GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL.

The large crowd assembled in Raleigh yesterday to witness and participate in the inauguration of Governor Aycock, gives evidence of the rejoicing of the people that North Carolina is once more, in its executive and legislative departments, in the control of the Democratic party, which means in the control of her white men. As far as the ceremonies attending it went, and the enthusiasm of the people it was all that could be desired, and the new Governor, who may well feel proud of the splendid endorsement he received at the polls, goes into office feeling that he has the people with him, and may count on their loyal support in his efforts to promote the progress, prosperity, honor and glory of North Carolina and her people.

Elsewhere we publish the Governor's inaugural address, which is devoted mainly to a reiteration of the promises made in the campaign, to a plea for the education of the people, for aids in industrial effort, for respect for law and order and impartial justice to all people of the State, in securing which he asks for the co-operation of the Legislature, regardless of political affiliation, and the guidance of the God in whom he puts his trust.

A St. Louis millionaire who had quarrelled with an artist who had put up $20,000 worth of jobs for him is going to take spite out of him, and make it hot for him by burning his pictures. The artist, who has his pay in his pocket, can stand it and is probably looking for some more jobs when the millionaire crank gets over his tantrum.

A $65,000,000 Plow Trust is the latest talked about. It is being worked up by Chas. R. Flint, the chief engineer of the U. S. Rubber Trust. If this thing materializes the farmers of this country will find Mr. Flint and his Plow Trust a pretty hard combination to run up against.

According to Nik Tesla, and some of the astronomers, the people up in Mars are showing a disposition to be sociable and neighborly, and want to talk to us. Rev. Mr. Hawles, of London, predicts that we will be holding social chats with them before the year is out.

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run down feeling. But there is no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, of Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life. Only 50 cents at R. R. BELLAMY's drug store. Every bottle guaranteed. †

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

A KANSAS OBJECT LESSON.

Object lessons on the color line are becoming a common occurrences these days on the other side of the line without being confined to any particular section. We have had many of them within the past year or so, and some of them quite recently, from half a dozen Northern and Western States. The latest is from Wichita, Kansas—"bleeding Kansas," of ante-bellum days, and is thus reported by wire:

"A series of riots which began in this city early this (Sunday) morning, ended to-night in a street fight between three colored and three white men. More than a dozen shots were exchanged between Wily Schnell, a Texas negro, and Cash Johnson, a white trunk maker. Schnell was shot in the head, but will not die. Johnson was shot through the groin and his condition is serious. A man named Herford was slashed with a razor and a young man from the country had several ribs broken. The principal negro contestant fled and a mob of 200 white men pursued and caught him. Police men hurried him to a wagon and succeeded in escaping from the mob.

"The result of the day's rioting is seventeen arrests.

"Several hoodlums who tossed a motorman off a trolley car, breaking his legs and ribs, started all the trouble. A strong force of police has been posted to-night and peace has reigned since dark."

This does not state the cause of the racket between the negroes and the white men, but as usual the hip pocket pistol and the inevitable razor figured in it, and then two hundred white men started in the chase of the negro who played the leading part in the row and the police had to hustle to get him away from the mob before supplemental proceedings were instituted. That was in Kansas. Here is another of a somewhat different character, which is reported from Jersey city.

The evangelical ministers held a meeting to devise a campaign against vice in the city. A colored minister appeared at the meeting and asked if any provisions had been or would be made to let the colored ministers take part in the campaign. He was informed that that matter had not been considered and when he remarked that it didn't looked exactly Christain like to ignore the colored ministers in a work like that the presiding minister snubbed him by saying that it was rather late to consider that matter and recognized some other preacher, which put an end to the colored incident.

This was not a mob, but a meeting of ministers, to inaugurate a crusade against vice in the city, who deliberately froze the colored brother out and refused to recognize him as a worker in the cause. We venture to say that there is not a town in the South where that would have been done.

IS THIS TO BOOST THE ARMY BILL?

The dispatches from Manila, published yesterday, inform us that the rigid measures adopted by General MacArthur are knocking the bottom out of the insurrection, that the people of the cities are getting sick of furnishing supplies and helping the fellows in the woods, and that they are, therefore (impressed with a due respect for General MacArthur's tender consideration), showing a disposition to help in propagating the work of "benevolent assimilation" and recognizing the jurisdiction of Uncle Sam. Being shot or deported to Guam (our St. Helena) isn't very enticing to the average Filipino, and consequently it isn't surprising that those of them who are under the muzzles of American guns and within reach of General MacArthur's order executors should be somewhat circumspect in their sayings and doings, and outwardly at least show a good deal of respect for the U. S. flag and its defenders.

But we have heard a good deal of this kind of stuff from time to time before, and the fact that it comes now coincident with the discussion of the Army bill, gives ground for the suspicion that it may be intended to boost and expedite the passage of that measure.

That tall rawbone woman has swung around from Indiana to Rhode Island, or she has a partner who lays in wait for the unsuspecting unprotected young men, grabs them, lifts her dark veil and plants "burning kisses" on their mugs. When she does up one town she advances upon another.

The Blaine Republican Club of Cincinnati has declined to attend the coming inauguration of Mr. McKinley because lodging accommodations are limited, and they declined to be packed like merchandise in a warehouse, the use of which was offered them.

Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Capetown Colony, is drawing the color line in South Africa. He refuses to hire "black" Africans to fight white Boers. Perhaps there may be discretion in this. It wouldn't be good to teach the black Africans how to fight white men.

—— It would be interesting to know how many Filipino insurgent leaders donned "amigo" clothes in Manila the other day, attended General MacArthur's reception, drank his wine and smoked his cigars, and then slipped off in the darkness to shoot holes in his soldiers.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

A Mother's True Friend

"I would like to express my gratitude for the benefit received from your wonderful medicine, 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Mrs. H. C. Anderson, of South Britain, New Haven Co., Conn., (Box 33). "During the first month of pregnancy I could not keep anything on my stomach. Was so sick that I had to go to bed and stay for weeks. I tried different doctors, but with little benefit. I read about many being helped by using your medicine so I thought I would give it a trial. I began to take your 'Favorite Prescription' in November and I had a nice little baby girl in February following. My baby weighed over eight pounds. I was only in hard labor about one hour and got along nicely during confinement; was up and dressed on the eighth day. I never had the doctor with me at all. My friends thought that I was sick a very short time. I think Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is indeed *a mother's true friend*, for it helped me wonderfully."

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Complaints are made in London because the Boers are permitted to use American flour. A few American biscuit might improve the fighting qualities of those British troops, too.—*Atlanta Journal, Dem.*

—— While the Chinese are playing with the joint note of the allied powers are daily falling out with one another and threatening to quit the concert. This is what the Chinese want. Let them have the opportunity to negotiate separately with the powers and they will set off one againt the other and get handsomely out of the present trouble. Already Russia is talking of giving up part of the demand and settling with China on its own account.—*Mobile Register, Dem.*

—— The accumulation of great wealth creates great responsibilities. Money can be so spent as to make money for the spender and at the same time make work for labor. It can be so spent as to go thundering down the ages with benefit to mankind. But with those who have it rests the manner of its use. It is better to spend half a million for a splendid wedding than not to spend it at all. The bidden guests will hardly get more joy of it than the unbidden toilers who build and spin.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— The "process of attrition," the London *Times* says, is doing its work in South Africa, "and must shortly lead to the inevitable result." Yes, indeed. There are some 30,000 Boers and 200,000 British in arms in that country. If they can be made to strike together often enough naturally the smaller pody will be worn out first. It was by this "process of attrition" that the North wore out the South some thirty-odd years ago. Having a force seven times as large as that of his enemy, Lord Kitchener is in a position to play the game.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Rivals in Unpopularity—First Microbe—"I see they keep right on roasting us!" Second Microbe—"Yes; it's a toss-up between us and the trusts."—*Puck.*

— How It Was Done—Freshleigh—"Pray, how did you become ossified?" Ossified Man—"In my youth I grew up and realized what a cruel world this is, I became hardened."—*Ohio State Journal.*

— Rev. Windley—"Now that Lent is approaching, you should think of performing some penitental act." Miss Pert—"Oh, I do. I expect to come and hear you preach ever Sunday."—*Philadelphia Record.*

— Ruffers—"Your wife is a busy little woman. Makes her own clothes, doesn't she?" Wiffers—"Every stitch." "How did you work it?" "Always fell in love with her dressmakers."—*New York Weekly.*

— Fond Parent: Goodness! how you look, child; you are soaked. Frankie: Please, pa, I fell into the canal. Fond Parent: What, with your new trousers on? Frankie: I didn't have time, pa, to take 'em off.—*Tit Bits.*

— Blobbs—"How does old Gotrox get along with Lord Slimpurse since his lordship married the old man's daughter?" Slobbs—"Very well, indeed. You know the Lord loveth a cheerful giver."—*Philadelphia Record*

— Clara—"I wonder how Mattie came to marry Fred Somerby?" Bertha—"The most natural reason in the world. Fred had an overcoat that was a perfect match for Mattie's new gown."—*Boston Transcript.*

"That was a ringing speech you made the other day." "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "A friend of mine said it reminded him of an electric bell, with a big corporation pressing the button."—*Washington Star.*

— Requires Experience—Waiter—"I spik some Inglesh, monsieur." Customer—"Oh! very well, but most of the waiters understand my French." Waiter—"Pardon, monsieur! but may be I haf not been long enough is ze country to understand ze customaries' French."—*Puck.*

— "When have you done a day's work?" sarcastically asked the hard-featured woman who had gone to the kitchen door to answer his knock. "Madam," replied Tuffold Doutt drawing himself up at least an inch higher, "I put in a whole week wunst trying' to find a cipher in the Book of Numbers."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on R. R. BELLAMY, druggist, and get a 10 cents trial bottle. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed or price refunded. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Newton *Enterprise*: The Haworth and Puckett foundry in Hickory was burned last Thursday night. The loss was about $1,500 and no insurance.

— Greensboro *Telegram*: News was received here Saturday evening of the accidental killing of a man named Henderson at Dave Coble's saw mill, near Julian. The accident occurred in the forenoon. Mr. Henderson was engaged in unloading a car of lumber and one of the heavy timbers fell on him, mangling him so badly that he died after a few hours of intense agony. He was a brother of the station agent at Julian.

— Tarboro *Southerner*: According to the newspaper reports, Arthur Bernard, son of District Attorney Claude Bernard, after several weeks' persistent efforts, secured the commutation to twenty years from life imprisonment for Joe Powell, colored, who was convicted of burglariously entering the house of Bettie Meares, of this county. He has already served fifteen years of his term. The report says that young Bernard once lived next door to him, and because of his impression took the trouble to get up evidence and petitions for this commutation.

— Salisbury *Sun*: Mr. A. J. Spurgeon, whose home was at Lexington, was instantly killed at the depot in that town Sunday evening. Mr. Hautie Pool, of this city, was the only eye witness to the tragedy and was at the depot with a niece of the unfortunate man. Mr. Spurgeon was attempting to cross the track when No. 76, a local freight from the South pulled out. On account of his condition the man's movements were unsteady and before he could clear the track the engine hit him, killing him almost instantly. Mr. Pool says he was told that Spurgeon expressed the wish a few days ago that "if I ever get drunk again I hope [illegible] will kill me."

— Lincoln *Journal*: Chris Sherrill, a well-known farmer of Irontown township, was found dead by the roadside Saturday morning. He had been missing from his home since the Thursday before. It seems that he was assisting a neighbor, Mr. Joseph Lynch, in hauling on Thursday. Late in the afternoon he started along a by path to Mr. Lynch's house. He did not get there and Mr. Lynch supposed he had gone home, while his own people supposed he was at Lynch's and did not become alarmed on account of his absence until Saturday morning, when search was made for him and his dead body was found by the path where he had evidently fallen dead a few moments after parting from Mr. Lynch on Thursday evening, and by the side of his dead master where he had kept watch during the weary hours, was his faithful dog. Death was evidently due to natural causes.

—— Capt. B. F. Grigg lost a fine cow last week in a peculiar way. The cow had been sick for three weeks. When it died Capt. Grigg had a post mortem held on it and found that its death was caused by a six-inch "bagging" needle in its heart. The needle is supposed to have been in some "mill feed" upon which the cow was fed and that she swallowed it, but how the needle got into the heart from the stomach is yet an unsolved mystery.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute	8 @	8¼
Standard	8 @	18½
Burlaps	6 @	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ ℔	10 @	12
Sides ℔ ℔	@	8½
Shoulders ℔ ℔	18 @	8½
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ ℔	7½ @	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	7½ @	7¾
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	@	1 40
Second-hand machine	@	1 40
New New York, each	@	1 45
New City, each	@	1 45
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℔ M	7 00 @	7 50
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℔ ℔	20 @	25
Northern	24 @	26
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	50 @	51½
Virginia Meal	50 @	51½
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle	@	1 35
CANDLES— ℔ ℔—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	8 @	11
CHEESE— ℔ ℔—		
Northern Factory	13 @	14
Dairy Cream	13½ @	14
Half cream	12½ @	13
COFFEE— ℔ ℔—		
Laguyra	11 @	12½
Rio	9½ @	11
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	@	5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch of 5 ℔s	@	70
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl.	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 50 @	3 75
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	7 00 @	7 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5 @	10
" Extra	4 35 @	4 50
FLOUR— ℔ ℔—		
Low grade	3 25 @	3 50
Choice	@	3 75
Straight	@	4 00
First Patent	4 50 @	4 75
GLUE— ℔ ℔	9 @	10
GRAIN— ℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bgs—White	57 @	59
Mixed Corn	55 @	56
Car-load, in bgs—White	@	54
Oats, from store	35 @	37½
Oats, Rust Proof	40 @	42
Cow Peas	@	65
HIDES— ℔ ℔—		
Green salted	@	6¼
Dry flint	10 @	11
Dry salt	9 @	10
HAY ℔ 100 ℔s		
No 1 Timothy	85 @	90
Rice Straw	40 @	50
Eastern	85 @	90
Western	80 @	85
North River	@	90
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	2½ @	2¾
LARD, ℔ ℔—		
Northern	6¾ @	8¾
North Carolina	9 @	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15 @	1 20
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES ℔ gallon—		
Barbadoes, in hogshead	@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels	@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads	28 @	30
Porto Rico, in barrels	28 @	32
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12 @	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14 @	15
Syrup, in barrels	15 @	25
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	@	2 35
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	@	15 00
Rump	@	14 50
Prime	@	14 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	11 @	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum	@	1 25
Liverpool	90 @	95
American	90 @	95
On 125 ℔ Sacks	@	63
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5¾ @	5¼
Standard A	@	5⅝
White Extra C	@	5⅜
Extra C, Golden	@	5¼
C Yellow	@	5
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼ @	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00 @	14 00
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	8 00 @	9 00
Common mill	4 00 @	5 00
Fair mill	6 50 @	7 50
Prime mill	7 50 @	8 50
Extra mill	8 50 @	9 50
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed		
℔ M 6x24 heart	4 25 @	5 00
" Sap	3 00 @	3 25
5x20 Heart	2 25 @	2 50
" Sap	1 60 @	1 75
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon Northern	1 00 @	2 10

Announcement.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of anatomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for *catarrhal troubles*, the proprietors prepare Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 25 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y. †

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

URIC ACID or GOUT POISON

Registered by U. S. Patent Office

Physicians at Hot Springs use and prescribe BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Calculi, etc.

Dr. Algernon S. Garnett, *Surgeon (retired) U. S. Navy, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.*: "My experience in the use of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is limited to the treatment of Gout, Rheumatism, and that hybrid disease, 'Rheumatic Gout' (so-called), which is in contradistinction to the Rheumatoid Arthritis of Garrod.

"I have had *excellent results* from this Water in these affections, **both in my own person and in the treatment of patients for whom I have prescribed it.** Of course, the remedial agent is its contained Alkalies and their **solvent properties.**

"Hence it is a **prophylactic as well as a remedy in Nephritic Colic** *and forming* **Calculi,** *when due to a redundancy of* **Lithic Acid."**

The late Dr. Wm. F. Carrington, *Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark., Surgeon (retired) U. S. Navy, Surgeon Confederate States Navy*: "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, Spring No. 2, has signally demonstrated its remedial power in **Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Uric Acid Gravel,** and other maladies dependent upon the **Uric Acid Diathesis.**

"It not only eliminates from the blood the deleterious agent before it crystallizes, but dissolves it in the form of Calculi, at least to a size that renders its passage along the ureters and urethra comparatively easy."

Springs 1 and 2 have a common adaptation in all Uric Acid Conditions. Spring No. 1, however, is both a **blood** and **nerve tonic,** and wherever there is **paucity** or **poverty** of the **blood,** or **nervous debility or exhaustion, is most especially indicated.** In the absence of these symptoms, No. 2 is generally preferred.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Testimonials, which defy all imputation or questions, sent to any address.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

[Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.]

STAR OFFICE, January 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 37 cents per gallon for machine made casks at 36½ cents per gallon for country casks. Sales at 3 P. M. at 37¼@36¼ cents.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1.20 per barrel for strained and $1.25 for good strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.30 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1.30 per barrel for hard, $2.30 for dip, and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm at 51@50½c; rosin firm at $1.20@1.25; tar firm at $1.25; crude turpentine steady at $1.60@$2.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	20
Rosin	1,143
Tar	228
Crude turpentine	10

Receipts same day last year.—82 casks spirits turpentine, 643 bbls rosin, 331 bbls tar, 0 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 9⅝c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	7 1-16	cts ℔ lb
Good ordinary	8 7 16	" "
Low middling	9 1-16	" "
Middling	9½	" "
Good middling	9 13 16	" "

Same day last year middling steady at 7¼c.

Receipts—1,424 bales; same day last year, 951.

[Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants.]

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 70c. Extra prime, 75c per bushel of 28 pounds; fancy, 80c, Virginia—Prime 60c; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c.

CORN—Firm, 58 to 60 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 11 to 12½c per pound; shoulders, 8 to 9c; sides, 7 to 8c.

EGGS—Dull at 15 to 18 cents per dozen.

CHICKENS—Dull. Grown, 22½@25 cents; springs, 12½@17 cts.

TURKEYS—Live, dull at 8 to 9c; dressed, 9 to 11c.

BEESWAX—Firm at 25 cents.

TALLOW—Firm at 5½@6½ cents per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Firm at 50 cents.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Money on call steady at 2½@4 per cent., last loan being at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487@487¼ for demand and 483¼ for sixty days. The posted rates were 484 and 488. Commercial bills 482½@483. Silver certificates 64½@65½. Bar silver 63¼. Mexican dollars 49¾. Government bonds weak. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds weak. U. S. refunding 2's reg'd, 105¼; U. S. refund'g 2's, coupon, 105¼; U.S. 2's, reg'd,—; U.S. 3's, reg'd, 109½; do. coupon, 110; U. S. 4's, new reg'd, ex int. 136½; do. coupon, 137¼; U. S. 4's, old reg'd, 114; do. coupon, 114; U. S. 5's, reg'd, ex int. 110¼; do. coupon, 111¼; Southern R'y 5's 112. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 91¼; Chesapeake & Ohio 39⅞; Manhattan L 121; N. Y. Central 143; Reading 33¼; do. 1st pref'd 72¼; St. Paul, 149⅝; do. pref'd, 188; Southern Railway 21½; pref'd 71½; American Tobacco, 114½; do. pref'd 143; People's Gas 101½; Sugar 133½; do. pref'd 118; T. C. & Iron 55¼; U. S. Leather 12¼; do. preferred 73¼; Western Union 80¾. Standard Oil 800@806.

BALTIMORE, January 15.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 10@10¼; do. preferred 26@26½. Bonds—4's 70@70¼.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Rosin quiet. Strained common to good $1 70. Spirits turpentine firm at 40@40½c.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 15.—Spirits turpentine firm at 37c; sales — casks. Rosin firm and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 15.—Spirits turpentine firm at 37½c; sales 540 casks; receipts 517 casks; exports 69 casks. Rosin firm; sales 4,544 barrels; receipts 5,047 barrels; exports — barrels. Quotations unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, January 15.—It was a most unsatisfactory day on the Cotton Exchange for the bulls, while the years could hardly be said to have been thoroughly successful, owing to the fact that they repeatedly covered on the decline, thus losing considerable of the profits which otherwise would have gone to their credit. The opening was steady, with prices one to four points higher on moderate general buying, based on firm Liverpool cables. The stability in both markets was of short duration, however, as receipts were seen to have piled up far in excess of predictions, while selling abroad changed the situation there. Liquidation rapidly grew in volume and soon encouraged active bear hammering, under which prices crumbled at a lively rate. Very little attempt was made by holders to check the decline, and shorts during the first hour were stimulated by talk of nine cents cotton for March before Friday. Later rallies on flurries of covering served to retard the decline somewhat. But early in the afternoon weakness again became prominent, the estimates of to-morrow's receipts having overtopped general ideas, while Southern spot markets were 1 16@⅛c lower in a number of instances. The singular weakness in the January option led to rumors that the contemplated squeeze had been abandoned and that holders were attempting to get out before delivery day. At the close the market was steady, with prices two to eighteen points lower.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9⅞c.

Cotton futures market closed steady: January 9 51, February 9.27, March 9 25, April 9.23, May 9.23, June 9.23, July 9.20, August 9.91, September 8.47, October 8.13.

Spot cotton closed dull and ⅛c lower; middling uplands 9⅞c; middling gulf 10⅛c; sales 684 bales.

Net receipts 1,210 bales; gross receipts 3,406 bales; exports to France 60 bales; stock 100,330 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 37,871 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,841 bales; exports to France 60 bales; exports to the Continent 9,996 bales; stock 979,378 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 79,301 bales; exports to Great Britain 24,611 bales; exports to France 1,210 bales; exports to the Continent 37,505 bales.

Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 4,881,500 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,837,796 bales; exports to France 425,528 bales; exports to the Continent 1,321,668 bales.

January 15.—Galveston, easy at 9 9-16c, net receipts 11,816 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 9⅝c, net receipts 1,086 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 10c, net receipts — bales; Boston, dull at 10c, net receipts 1,179 bales; Wilmington, firm at 9⅝c, net receipts 1,424 bales; Philadelphia quiet at 10⅛c, net receipts 468 bales; Savannah, easy at 9⅝c, net receipts 4,303 bales; New Orleans, barely steady at 9 9-16c, net receipts 15,913 bales; Mobile, easy at 9¼, net receipts 289 bales; Memphis, steady at 9½, net receipts 174 bales; Augusta, quiet at 9⅝c, net receipts 695 bales; Charleston, quiet at 9½c, net receipts 174 bales

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Flour was practically at a standstill as mills refuse any concessions and buyers will not pay old asking prices. Winter patents $3 65@4 00; do. straights $3 45@3 55; Minnesota patents $4 00@4 35. Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 81c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red 79½c at elevator. Options were generally weak all day and exceedingly dull in the absence of Wall street and other prominent interests. They closed weak at ⅛@⅞c decline. Sales included: No. 2 red January 79½c; March 81c; May closed 81⅜c; July closed —c. Corn—Spot easy; No. 2 46½c at elevator and 47c f. o. b. afloat. Options opened steady and were sustained about all day by continued unseasonable weather West and prospects for smaller receipts. Closed steady and unchanged. January closed 46c; March closed 44½c; May closed 44c. Oats—Spot quiet; No. 2 30½c. Options neglected and nominally steady. Lard firm; Western steam $7 85; refined dull; continent $7 95; South American $8 50; compound 5½@5⅝c. Butter firm; Western creamery 16@21c; factory 11@14c; State dairy 14@19½c. Eggs barely steady; State and Pennsylvania 20@22c at mark, for average lots; Western regular packing 18½@20c. Cheese steady; fancy large, fall made 11¼@11½; small fancy, fall made 11¼@12c. Pork strong; family $15 00@16 00; short clears $14 50@17 00; mess $13 75@14 75 Petroleum weak; refined New York $7 45; Philadelphia and Baltimore $7 40; do. in bulk $4 85. Rice steady. Freights to Liverpool—Cotton by steam 16c Molasses steady. Cotton seed oil was easy and trade very dull. Closed: Prime crude, in barrels, 26½c, nominal; prime summer yellow 30@31½c; off summer yellow 29½c; prime white 34@35c; prime winter yellow 35½@36c; prime meal $25 00. Coffee—Spot Rio dull; No. 7 invoice 7½c; mild dull; Cordova 8@12½c. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test 4⅜c; molasses sugar 3⅜c; refined steady.

NORFOLK, VA., January 15.—Peanuts strong on best goods. Fancy 3c; strictly prime 2⅝c; prime 2¼@2⅜c; common 1¼@2c; Spanish 80c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Wheat was dull to-day and declined on weak cables and the heavy movement, May closing ⅛@¼c lower. Corn and oats closed 1c down, and provisions 2½@5 and 7½c higher.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Cash quotations: Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 —c; No. 3 spring 71@72c; No. 2 red 75½@77½c. Corn—No. 2, 37c. Oats—No. 2 24@24¼c; No. 2 white 26½@27c; No. 3 white 26@26⅜c. Pork, per barrel, $14 20@14 25. Lard, per 100 lbs, $7 47½@7 50. Short rib sides, loose, $7 00@7 30. Dry salted shoulders, $6 12½@6 25. Short clear sides, boxed $7 40@7 50. Whiskey—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 27.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 January 74¼, ¼74, 74¼, 74½; February 74¼@74⅝, 74⅞, 74¼, 74½c; May 77⅜@77¾, 77⅜@77½, 76⅞, 77c. Corn—January 36⅜, 36¾, 36⅜, 36½c; February 37, 37¼, 36⅝, 36⅞c; May 38⅜@38½, 38½, 38¼, 38¼@38⅜c. Oats—January 23¼, 23½, 23⅛, 23⅜c; May 25, 25, 24⅞, 24⅞. Pork, per bbl—January $14 60, 14 60, 14 17½, 14 17½; May $14 30, 14 45, 14 27½, 14 42½. Lard, per 100 lbs—January $7 52½, 7 52½, 7 47½, 7 47½. March $7 52½, 7 55, 7 52½, 7 52½; May $7 55, 7 62½, 7 55, 7 60. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—January $7 10, 7 10, 7 10, 7 10; May $7 22½, 7 30, 7 22½, 7 25.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, January 15, 4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot, moderate business; prices 1-32d lower; American middling fair 5⅞d; good middling 5 9-16d; middling 5 15 32d; low middling 5 5 16d; good ordinary 5 1-16d; ordinary 4 13-17d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 7,600 bales American. Receipts 15,000 bales, all American.

Futures opened and closed weak. American middling (l. m. c.) January 5 20 64d seller; January and February 5 18 64d buyer; February and March 5 15 64d buyer; March and April 5 13 64d value; April and May 5 11 64d seller; May and June 5 9 64d seller; June and July 5 6 64@5 7 64d buyer; July and August 5 4 64d seller; August and September 4 55 64d seller; September 4 55 64d seller; October 4 38 64d nominal; October and November 4 29 64d nominal.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

Stmr Compton, Sanders, Calabash and Little River, S C, Stone, Rourk & Co.

Stmr A J Johnson, Marley, Clear Run, by master.

Clyde steamship Saginaw, Hale, New York, H G Smallbones.

Schr W R Perkins, 143 tons, Gay, Cape Haytien, George Harriss, Son & Co.

CLEARED.

Stmr A J Johnson, Marley, Clear Run, by master.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

Br steamship Falka, Tornquist, Baltimore, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Schr James C Clifford, Sharpley, New York, George Harriss, Son & Co.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Schr James C Clifford—435,364 feet lumber; cargo by Hilton Lumber Company; vessel by George Harriss, Son & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 16, 1901.

SCHOONERS.

W R Perkins, 143 tons Gay, George Harriss, Son & Co

Carrie A Bucknam, 235 tons, Torrey, J T Riley & Co.

Chas C Lane, 306 tons, Hamell, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Wanola, 272 tons, Wagner, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Edith H Symingtons, 992 tons, Stiles, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Chas. H. Sprague, 260 tons, Harper, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Nellie Floyd, 457 tons, Nielsen, George Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Khio, (Br) 1,563 tons, Williams, Heide & Co.

Buckminster, 1,297 tons, Brown, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Chalfield, (Br) 1,904 tons, Hill, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

BARQUES.

Victor, (Nor) 614 tons, Ostrik, Heide & Co.

BARGE.

Carrie L Tyler, 538 tons, Jones, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—313 bales cotton, 32 barrels tar.

W. C. & A. Railroad—529 bales cotton, 13 casks spirits turpentine, 72 barrels rosin, 55 barrels tar, 10 barrels crude turpentine.

A. & Y. Railroad—410 bales cotton, 65 barrels rosin, 34 barrels tar.

C. C. Railroad—35 bales cotton, 64 barrels rosin.

Steamer A.P. Hurt—103 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 307 barrels rosin, 102 barrels tar.

Schooner Minnie Ward—14 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine 80 barrels rosin, 5 barrels tar.

Bonus Raft—34 barrels rosin.

Boykin's Raft—999 barrels rosin.

Owen's Raft—216 barrels rosin.

Total—Cotton, 1,424 bales; spirits turpentine, 20 casks; rosin, 2,143 barrels; tar, 228 barrels; crude turpentine, 10 barrels.

For LaGrippe and Influenza use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT. †

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jan 3 tf

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Chas. H. Fletcher.

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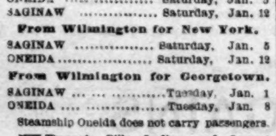

From New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA .... Saturday, Jan. 5
SAGINAW .... Saturday, Jan. 12

From Wilmington for New York.

SAGINAW .... Saturday, Jan. 5
ONEIDA .... Saturday, Jan. 12

From Wilmington for Georgetown.

SAGINAW .... Tuesday, Jan. 1
ONEIDA .... Tuesday, Jan. 8

Steamship Oneida does not carry passengers.

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Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, General Manager,
19 State street, New York.

jan 1 tf

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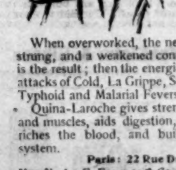

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DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Governor Aycock Spoke in No Uncertain Terms to General Assembly Yesterday.

THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Negroes and Citizenship—Republican Rule in the Past—An Era of Industrial Development Expected—Will Fulfill Every Promise

RALEIGH, Jan. 15.—The following is in part the address of Governor Aycock, who was inaugurated today:

Gentlemen of the General Assembly, Ladies and Fellow Citizens:

Every four years brings us a change of administration but not always a change of policy. This year we meet under extraordinary circumstances—one party goes out of power and another comes in; one policy ends and a new one begins; one century passes away and a new century claims our service; a new constitution greets the new century. For thirty years of the nineteenth century we struggled in every way against the evils of a suffrage based on manhood only. We found in the first days of that struggle that theory had outrun practice and that reality had yielded place to sentiment. At that time we had just emerged from an unsuccessful and disastrous war. Our property had been swept away, our institutions had been destroyed, the foundation of our social fabric had been overturned. We were helpless. A victorious, but ungenerous political enemy had crushed us to the earth; they had forced upon us the recognition of theories that we knew could not be reduced to successful practice. We were poor, weak and defeated. We "accepted the situation." We did our best to prove the falsity of our convictions.

Negroes and Citizenship.

We endeavored with sincerity to bring the negroes to a realization of the true dignity of full citizenship. We urgently strove to instill into their minds that their true interests were likewise ours; we sought with great solicitude and with much sacrifice of toil and capital to convince them that parties were the servants and not the masters of the people, and that no past services of a party, however beneficial these services might appear, justfied the destruction of good and safe and economical government in order to secure its success. We provided schools for them and spent for them as we spent for our own children. We cared for their insane and opened schools for the education of their afflicted and for the care and tuition of those who were left fatherless and motherless. We continued these efforts in the face of repeated evidence of their hostility and abated not our purposes when they repeated their follies. We still hoped that they would follow the example of the whites and divide their vote along the lines of governmental, industrial and moral issues. The result was a disappointment.

Negroes and Republicanism.

The negro was always to be counted upon and our opponents did not hesitate at any excess because they knew that they had 120,000 voters who could be relied upon to support any policy however ruinous which bore the stamp of republicanism. With this vote as a certainty our adversaries, when they came to power after twenty years of defeat dared new evils and wrongs. Under their rule lawlessness walked the state like a pestilence—death stalked abroad at noonday—"sleep lay down armed"—the sound of the pistol was more frequent than the song of the mocking bird—the screams of women fleeing from pursuing brutes closed the gates of our hearts with a shock. Our opponents, unmindful of the sturdy determination of our people to have safe, good government at all hazards became, indifferent to or incapable of enforcing law and preserving order. Confident of of the support of this ignorant mass of negro voters, the Republican party and its ally forgot the strength and determination of that people who fought the first fight in Alamance against bad government and wrote the first Declaration of Independence in Mecklenburg. They challenged North Carolinians to combat and the world knows the result. The campaign of 1898 ended in a victory for good government. That was not a contest of passion but of necessity. When we came to power we desired merely the security of life, liberty and property. We had seen all these menaced by 120,000 negro votes cast as the vote of one man. We had seen our chief city pass through blood and death in search of safety.

We did not dislike the negro but we did love good government. We knew that he was incapable of giving us that and we resolved, not in anger, but for the safety of the state, to curtail his power. We had seen what a struggle it required to preserve even the form of republican government with him as a voter. The negro was not only ignorant—he was clannish. The educated among them who realized the danger to the state in mass voting were unable to free themselves from the power of its ostracism.

Disfranchisement of the Negro.

When the legislature of 1899 met it was confronted with these facts and was sincerely anxious to save the good and suppress the evil of those forces which had made our history. They, therefore, submitted to the people for their action an amendment to the constitution which forbids any man to vote who cannot read and write, but excepts from the operation of this restrictive clause all those who could vote in any state on January the first, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, or who are descended from any such voter. This provision excludes no white man, except persons of foreign birth not yet familiar with our institutions, and excludes no negro who can read and write, and no negro whether he can read and write or not who could vote prior to January 1st, 1867, or who is descended from one who could vote at any time prior to said date. This amendment to our constitution eliminates no capable negro. Indeed, it sets free those negroes who, believing in certain principles of government, have been restrained by loyalty to the mass from voting their convictions. It does no injustice to the negro. It really benefits him. It does recognize the necessity for having some test of capacity and it prescribes two rules of evidence by which this capacity may be ascertained, and declares that any man capable of meeting either test shall vote. If a white man can read and write he can vote; if a negro can read and write he can vote. If a white man cannot read and write, but is descended from one who could vote on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, or if he could himself vote before that time, he can vote. There is, therefore, in our amendment no taint of that inequality provided against in the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States; and in order that the question might not even be suggested and realizing the importance of educating the white and black alike, our amendment requires every boy of whatever color, now 13 years of age to learn to read and write under penalty of losing his vote. Interpreted in this fashion we may with complacency accept the declaration of the Republican national platform, that our amendment is revolutionary. So was the war of independence distinctly known as the Revolution and our liberties are founded upon it. Our amendment may be revolutionary, but it is a revolution of advancement. It takes no step backward, it distinctly looks to the future; it sees the day of universal suffrage, but sees that day, not in the obscurity of ignorance, but in the light of universal education. The twilight will grow into the perfect day with the sun of intelligence shining in the sky. That is our hope and promise. We shall not fail.

Will Fulfill His Promise.

On a hundred platforms, to half the voters of the state in the late campaign, I pledged the State, its strength, its heart, its wealth, to universal education. I promised the illiterate poor man, bound to a life of toil and struggle and poverty that life should be brighter for his boy and girl than it had been for him and the partner of his sorrows and joys. I pledged the wealth of the state to the education of his children. Men of wealth, representatives of our great corporations applauded eagerly my declaration. I then realized that the strong desire which dominated me for the uplifting of the whole people moved not only my heart, but was likewise the hope and aspiration of those upon whom fortune had smiled. I had loved the North Carolina people before that time, but I never knew and appreciated the best qualities of many of our citizens until I saw the owners of many thousands as eager for the education of the whole people as I was myself. Then I knew that the hope and task before us, Gentlemen of the Legislature, was not an impossible one.

We are prospering as never before—our wealth increases, our industries multiply, our commerce extends and among the owners of this wealth, this multiplying industry, this extending commerce, I have found no man who is unwilling to make the state stronger and better by liberal aid to the cause of education.

Pleads for Education.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly, you will not have aught to fear when you make ample provision for the education of the whole people. Rich and poor alike are bound by promise and necessity to approve your utmost efforts in this direction. The platforms of all the parties declare in favor of a liberal policy towards the education of the masses; notably the Democratic platform says:

"We heartily commend the action of the General Assembly of 1899 for appropriating $100,000 for the benefit of the public schools of the state, and pledge ourselves to increase the school fund so as to make at least a four months' term in each year in every school district in the state."

Poor and unlettered men, anxious about the privileges of their children and hesitating to vote fo the amendment, were finally persuaded to accept our promise and place their children in a position in which they can never vote unless the pledges which we made are redeemed to the fullest extent.

If more taxes are required to carry out this promise to the people more taxes must be levied. If property has escaped taxation heretofore which ought to have been taxed, means must be devised by which that property can be reached and put on the tax list. I would cripple no industry; I would retard the growth of no enterprise; but I would by just and equal laws require from every owner of property his just contribution, to the end that all the children may secure the right to select their servants.

Favors General Education.

Appropriations alone cannot remove illiteracy from our state. With the appropriations must come also an increased interest in this cause which shall not cease until every child can read and write. The preachers, the teachers, the newspapers and the mothers of North Carolina must be unceasing in their efforts to arouse the indifferent and compel by the force of public opinion the attendance of every child upon the schools. It is easier to accomplish this since the amendment to our constitution raises its solemn voice and declares that the child who arrives at age after 1908 cannot share in the glorious privilege of governing his state nor participate in the policies of the nation unless he can read and write. This is, therefore, the opportune moment for the revival of educational interest throughout the length and breadth of the state. We shall not accomplish this work in a day nor can it be done by many speeches. It is a work of years to be done day by day with a full realization of its importance and with that anxious interest on our part which will stimulate the careless and will make all our people eager to attain the end which we seek. Our statesmen have always favored the education of the masses but heretofore interest in the matter has not approached universality.

An Era of Industrial Development.

We enter an era of industrial development. Growth in that direction is dependent upon intelligence—not the intelligence of the few, but of all. Massachusetts realized this fact from the day when the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock and by that clear perception she has won wealth out of bleak coasts and sterile lands. Our forefathers acknowledged the same fact in their first constitution and from that time to the present our constitution and legislative acts have all looked towards this end; but the whole people have never before been awakened to its advocacy.

Care must be taken on your part, gentlemen of the legislature, to bring the schools in the remotest districts up to the standard of the constitution, that at least four months of school must be carried on in every school district in each year. Our party platform follows the constitution and we cannot afford to violate either. If there are districts which are weak they must be strengthened by those which are strong. The good book tells us that the strong should bear the infirmities of the weak, and the lessons of that great authority are of utility in our political life. There has grown up an idea among strenuous men that only the strong are to be considered and benefited; that the poor and weak are the burden bearers who deserve no aid and are weak because of their follies. A great state can never act on this theory, but will always recognize that the strong can care for themselves while the true aim of the state is to provide equal and just laws, giving to the weak opportunity to grow strong and restraining the powerful from oppressing the less fortunate.

Thousands of Republicans and Populists joined with us in securing our more than 60,000 majority. I shall, therefore, confidently expect you, gentlemen of the legislature, without regard to party, to frame an election law fair in every purpose, clear in every detail and to provide machinery by which every man qualified under our constitution shall be able to vote and shall know that his vote is effective.

We have a great state, rich in noble manhood, richer still in her high-minded womanhood; a state with countless treasures awaiting seekers; with riches in her fields and woods, streams and sounds, hills and mountains sufficient to satisfy our dreams of wealth; with a frugal and industrious population ready to toil just awakening fully to the possibilities before them. All that we need "to complete the circle of our felicities" is peace.

From Currituck to Cherokee the law must have full sway. The mob has no place in our civilization. The courts are the creation of the constitution and the juries are drawn from the people. If changes be necessary in order to secure a better and more certain administration of justice, you, gentlemen of the legislature, can make these changes, but it should be distinctly and finally understood of all men that safety can be found only in obedience to law.

I wish to say to the negroes of this state that they have been misinformed if they have heard that this administration will be unfriendly to them. Their every right under the constitution shall be absolutely preserved; they will find security in right conduct and certain punishment for failure to obey the law. Let them learn that crimes which lead to mob law must cease and then mob law shall curse our state no more. I call upon all upright negroes to aid me in suppressing crime in all its forms. The white people owe a high duty to the negro. It was necessary to the safety of the state to base suffrage on capacity to exercise it wisely. This results in excluding a great number of negroes from the ballot, but their right to life, liberty, property and justice must be even more carefully safeguarded than ever. It is true that a superior race cannot submit to the rule of a weaker race without injury; it is also true in the long years of God that the strong cannot oppress the weak without destruction. I said on April 11, 1900, and I now repeat it as a deep conviction, that "universal justice is the perpetual decree of Almighty God, and we are entrusted with power not for our good alone, but for the negro as well. We hold our title to power by tenure of service to God, and if we fail to administer equal and exact justice to the negro whom we deprive of suffrage, we shall in the fulness of time lose power ourselves, for we must know that the God who is love trusts no people with authority for the purpose of enabling them to do injustice to the weak."

I come to the high task to which the people have called me with many misgivings. I know, if not adequately, something of my weakness and I likewise know, if not to the fullest extent, the many difficulties which will beset my way. I come to the work humbly, with deep anxiety and with an earnest desire to serve the people well.

Chosen by my party unanimously, elected by the people by a majority such as has never been given to any other man, I am bound by every obligation to serve to my utmost. The task is a difficult one. I shall make mistakes. When I shall have done the right thing I shall even then sometimes be misunderstood by my friends who will see my action, not from my standpoint as the governor of the state, but from theirs. When I shall have done wrong I shall not expect approval; I do not wish it. I want to know my mistakes to the end that I may correct them, because I am certain that I shall be judged at last by the whole tenor of my administration and by no one particular act.

I have been elected as a Democrat. I shall administer the high office to which I have been called in accordance with the policies and principles of that great party, but I wish it distinctly understood that I shall strive to be a just governor of all the people without regard to party, color or creed. The law will be enforced with impartiality and no man's petition shall go unheard and unconsidered because he differs from me in politics, or in color. My obligation is to the state and the state is all her citizens.

I shall need the support of every citizen in the state. My work is your work; I am but your servant and if I serve you wisely it will be because my ears shall be constantly open to counsel and my mind shall be, so far as in me lies, kept free from prejudice to the end that I may know wisdom. But with all the aid which can come from men I shall fail unless I have the guidance of that God who rules the destinies of states and nations and men, to whom with reverence I commend this good state and her gracious people.

He Rights Them.

"I am told that you write poetry," said the snake editor to the proofreader.

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "I right poetry, and I right prose too."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Better Way.

"How can you tell a bad egg, dear?" asked a new wife of her new husband after they had gone to housekeeping.

"I don't think I would try to impart any information to a bad egg," replied he. "I would ignore it."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Not All There.

"What kind of a man is Rodney McNibbs?"

"Oh, he's the kind that would present you with the second volume of a book and not know it."—Chicago Record.

For Asthma use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

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A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We Pack a Written Guarantee in each $1 Box. You only pay for benefits received. 50c. and $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail.

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nov 18 1y R. R. BELLAMY, Agent.

Wilmington's Big Racket Store

at 208-210 North Front Street,

Has been busy for the past two weeks taking inventory of stock. We find that we have had a very prosperous business, and now we have a few things to close out. In our Underwear Department, we have 50 Men's Over-Shirts we will sell for 10c each. We have 140 Laundered Percale Shirts, regular 50c goods, now 33c each. Boys' fine silk-trimmed Under-Shirts and Pants, worth 50c, we will now sell for 29c. Men's heavy Fleeced Underwear, worth 50c, now 35c. 100 pairs Men's Red Flannel Drawers to close at 43c a pair. Men's heavy double-breasted Red Flannel Under-Shirts, worth $1.25, now 98c. A lot of Men's and Women's Sample Underwear. Union Suits and Shirts and Pants, all grades, at half price. Men's Night-Shirts in Canton Flannel, full size, for 50c each; in Muslin at 39 and 50c each. We have Warner's Health Corsets for 50c each, worth $1.00. Misses Corsets 18 to 26—Royal Brand, worth 50c, for 29c.

BABY CAPS, HOODS AND SACQUES—In this department we have a full supply. We can sell you a beautiful Embroidered Silk Cap for 25c and up. Crocheted Sacques, all wool, at 22c. Children's and Misses' Hoods from 10c up. HATS—We are selling the Lady Smith Hat in the newest styles—the lowest price has been 75c—they are now 50c. 100 fine Felt Hats in assorted shapes and styles, regular 50c goods, now 25c. Our $1.00 French Felts in Shapes and Flats are now 50c. We have just received a big line of Embroidery and Insertion, 500 pieces to select from. We have it in all grades, widths and prices from 5c to 35c. Also, a big lot of 4½ yard Remnants at specially low prices.

NOTIONS.—We have 6 ounce bottles of Vaseline for 5c. A pint bottle of Household Ammonia for 10c. Shoe Blacking for 1c a box. Ladies' Shoe Polish for 5c a bottle. Shoe Paste and Dressing for 5c a box. Shoe Brads at 3c a box; Half Soles at 10c a pair; Inner Soles at 10c a pair. We have 50 pairs Child's Rubbers at 10c a pair; 50 pairs Woman's Rubbers at 20c a pair; 50 pairs Men's Bubbers at 50c a pair. Clark's best Machine Thread for 3c a spool. J. O. King's Machine Thread, 2 spools for 5c. Paper Pins for 1c a paper. Dress Buttons 1c per dozen. Dragon Thread, colored, at 1c a spool. Best Percale, yard wide, in Remnants, for 5c a yard. Shirt Waist Calico for 4c per yard. A large Linen Towel, worth 12½c, now 10c. We have 8 pieces Table Linen in the Red and White 40c goods, now 25c; Blue and White, thick and heavy, extra quality, now 18c. Good Bleached Table Linen for 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. 20 dozen all linen Ladies' Handkerchiefs for 5c each. Yard wide Sea Island Shirting for 5c a yard.

WILMINGTON'S BIG RACKET STORE feels very thankful to the many customers it has had in the past. And now that we are through taking stock and find we have these goods to close out, we have cut the prices in many cases to one-half, and we ask you to take this ad. and come to see us. We guarantee to do what we say.

WE THANK YOU for your liberal patronage in the past, and wish to remind you that we are still giving away Presents with every cash purchase. We have on hand Lounges, nice Writing Desks, Cradles, fine Tables, Chinaware, Glassware, and Brussels and Moquet Rugs, which we give away free to all customers who spend their cash with us. Come to see

THE BIG RACKET STORE,

GEO. O. GAYLORD,

PROPRIETOR.

jan 13 tf

All we ask is that you just try one of these

Buck Stoves and Ranges. If they do not please you better than any you have ever used, we will take same back without expense to you. We also have a full line of Buck Heating Stoves; and last but not least, the wonderful Comfort Heater. "Great Goods These."

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nov 17 tf

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Wilmington, N. C.

Statement of Condition of

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Of Wilmington, North Carolina.

At the close of business December 13, 1900. (Began business March 1st, 1899.)

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts	$365,750 56	Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Stocks and Bonds	1,045 00	Profits less expenses	34 921 46
U. S. Bonds	197,100 00	Circulation	146 050 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds	5,690 00	Deposits	432,120 21
Five per cent. redemption fund	7,250 00		
Revenue Stamps	453 00		
Office Furniture	750 00		
Cash on hand and in banks	234,753 11		
Total	$813,091 67	Total	$813,091 67

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1837 **THE SUN** 1901

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DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Between New York, Tampa, Atlanta, New Orleans & Points South & West.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 25th, 1900.

TRAIN 41 Leaves Wilmington at 3:05 P. M., arrives Lumberton 5:14 P. M., Pembroke 5:35 P. M., Maxton 6:06 P. M., Hamlet 7:05 P. M., Wadesboro 8:15 P. M., Monroe 9:20 P. M., Charlotte 10:20 P. M., Athens, Ga., 3:43 A. M., Atlanta 6:05 A. M.

Close connection at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and all points in Texas, Mexico and California; also for Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Western and Northwestern points. Connects at Hamlet with train No. 27 for Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa and other Florida points; also with train 44 for Raleigh, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore and New York. Other trains leave Hamlet as follows: Train No. 31 (Florida Limited) for Columbia and points South at 6:30 A. M. Train No. 403 for Monroe, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Shelby and Rutherfordton, Athens, Atlanta and all points southwest at 6:30 A. M. Train No. 38 for Raleigh, Norfolk and points North at 8:05 A. M. Train No. 66 for Raleigh, Richmond and points North at 9:20 A. M.

Through Pullman sleepers from Hamlet to all points North, South and Southwest.

TRAIN 38 Leaves Hamlet at 8:20 A. M., arrives Maxton 9:05 A. M., Pembroke 9:31 A. M., Lumberton 9:53 A. M., Wilmington 12.05 noon. This train takes passengers at Hamlet from train No. 31 (Florida Limited) leaving Richmond at 10:40 P. M. and arriving at Hamlet at 6:25 A. M.; from train No. 403 leaving Norfolk at 9:30 P. M., arriving at Hamlet at 7:19 A. M.; from train No. 38 leaving Atlanta at 9:00 P. M. and Charlotte at 5:45 A. M., arriving at Hamlet at 7:45 A. M.

Other trains arrive at Hamlet as follows: Train 402 from Atlanta, Rutherfordton, Shelby, Lincolnton, Charlotte and Monroe at 9:37 P. M.; train No. 41 from Portsmouth at 7:10 P. M.; train No. 27 from Richmond and points North at 10.27 P. M.; train No. 44 from Columbia and points South at 9 40 P. M., and train No. 66 from Columbia and points South at 9 00 A. M.

For tickets, sleepers, etc., apply to Thos. D. Meares, General Agent, Wilmington, N.C.

E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
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1831 *Seventy-First Year.* 1901

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jan 3 tf

Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.

Schedule In Effect Jan. 13, 1901.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.10 A. M., Warsaw 11.24 A. M., Goldsboro 12.21 P. M., Wilson 1.18 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.48 P. M., Tarboro 2.31 P. M., Weldon 4.32 P. M., Petersburg 6.28 P. M., Richmond 7.25 P. M., Norfolk 5.55 P. M., Washington 11.20 P. M., Baltimore 1.03 A. M., Philadelphia 3.50 A. M., New York 6.53 A. M., †Boston 3.00 P. M.

DAILY 7.00 P. M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 P. M., Warsaw 8.43 P. M., Goldsboro 9.27 P. M., Wilson 10.20 P. M., †Tarboro 6.46 A. M., Rocky Mount 11.53 P. M., Weldon 1.39 A. M., †Norfolk 10.25 A. M., Petersburg 3.10 A. M., Richmond 4.00 A. M., Washington 7.01 A. M., Baltimore 8.30 A. M., Philadelphia 10.35 A. M., New York 1.03 P. M., Boston 9.00 P. M.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.13 P. M., Newbern 5.40 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.58 P. M., Chadbourn 5.30 P. M., Marion 6.40 P. M., Florence 7.25 P. M., Sumter 9.12 P. M., Columbia 10.35 P. M., Denmark 5.55 A. M., Augusta 7.55 A. M., Macon 11.15 A. M., Atlanta 12.35 P. M., Charleston 10.55 P. M., Savannah 2.48 A. M., Jacksonville 8.30 A. M., St. Augustine 11.10 A. M., Tampa 6.45 P. M.

WEST BOUND.

DAILY 9.00 A. M. No. 53—Passenger—Due Fayetteville 12.05 P.M., leaves Fayetteville 12.25 P. M., arrives Sanford 1.43 P. M.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 6.00 P. M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston †1.03 P. M., New York *9.25 P. M., Philadelphia 12.23 A. M., Baltimore 2.55 A. M., Washington 4.30 A. M., Richmond 9.05 A. M., Petersburg 9.48 A. M., Norfolk 9.00 A. M., Weldon 11.50 A. M., Tarboro 12.21 P. M., Rocky Mount 12.52 P. M., Wilson 2.40 P. M., Goldsboro 3.30 P. M., Warsaw 4.22 P. M., Magnolia 4.35 P. M.

DAILY 9.20 A. M. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 8.55 A. M., Philadelphia 11.33 A. M., Baltimore 1.46 P. M., Washington 3.12 P. M., Richmond 6.57 P. M., Petersburg 7.45 P. M., †Norfolk 2.20 P. M., Weldon 9.10 P. M., †Tarboro 6.00 P. M., Rocky Mount 5.15 A. M., Leave Wilson 5.57 A. M., Goldsboro 6.45 A. M., Warsaw 7.33 A. M., Magnolia 7.51 A. M.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 2.00 A. M., Jacksonville 10.22 A. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.25 P. M. No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.50 A. M., Sanford 2.20 P. M., Jacksonville 8.00 P. M., Savannah 1.30 A. M., Charleston 6.48 A. M., Atlanta 7.50 A. M., Macon 9.00 A. M., Augusta 2.30 P. M., Denmark 4.29 P. M., Columbia 6.40 A. M., Sumter 8.05 P. M., Florence 9.55 A. M., Marion 10.35 A. M., Chadbourn 11.41 A. M., Lake Waccamaw 12.12 P. M.

EAST BOUND.

DAILY 7.25 P. M. No. 52—Passenger—Leave Sanford 3.05 P. M., arrive Fayetteville 4.20 P. M., leave Fayetteville 4.30 P. M.

Bennettsville Branch—Train leaves Bennettsville 8.05 A. M. Maxton 9.05 A. M., Red Springs 9.51 A. M., Payton 10.41 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 11.10 A. M. Returning leaves Fayetteville 4.45 P. M., Hope Mills 5.00 P. M., Red Springs 5.43 P. M., Maxton 6.16 P. M., arrives Bennettsville 7.15 P. M.

Connections at Fayetteville with No. 78, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Train between Rocky Mount and Richmond leaves Rocky Mount 5.15 A. M., arrive Weldon 6.17 A. M., arrive Petersburg 10.15 A. M., arrives Richmond 11.10 A. M.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 P. M., Halifax 4.17 P. M.; arrive Scotland Neck 5.08 P. M., Greenville 6.57 P. M., Kinston 7.55 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 A. M., Greenville 8.52 A. M.; arriving Halifax at 11.18 A. M., Weldon 11.23 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.10 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.; arrive Parmele 9.10 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.; arrives Washington 11.00 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M.; Sunday, 4.15 P. M.; arrives Plymouth 7.40 P. M. and 6.10 P. M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 A. M. and Sunday 9.00 A. M.; arrive Tarboro 10.10 A. M. and 11.00 A. M.

Trains leave Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.00 A. M.; arrives Smithfield, N. C., 6.10 A. M. Returning leaves Smithfield 7.00 A. M.; arrives Goldsboro 8.25 A. M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 9.30 A. M., 3.40 P. M.; arrives Nashville 10.20 A. M., 4.03 P. M., Spring Hope 11.00 A. M., 4.25 P. M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 11.20 A. M., 4.55 P. M., Nashville 11.45 A. M., 5.25 P. M., arrives at Rocky Mount 12.10 A. M., 6.00 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, daily, except Sunday, 11.40 A. M. and 4.25 P. M. Returning, leaves Clinton 6.45 A. M. and 2.50 P. M.

Train leaves Pee Dee 10.13 A. M., arrive Latta 10.31 A. M., Dillon 10.42 A. M., Rowland 10.58 A. M. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.16 P. M.; arrives Dillon 6.28 P. M., Latta 6.42 P. M., Pee Dee 7.06 P. M., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Boardman at 3.00 P. M., Chadbourn 5.35 P. M.; arrive Conway 7.40 P. M.; leave Conway 8.15 A. M. Chadbourn 11.50 A. M.; arrive Boardman 12.25 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains leave Sumter 3.35 P. M., Manning 6.04 P. M.; arrive Lane's 6.43 P. M.; leave Lane's 8.34 A. M., Manning 9.09 A. M.; arrive Sumter 9.40 A. M. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 8.40 A. M., *7.00 P. M.; arrive Georgetown 10.00 M., *8.20 P. M.; leave Georgetown 6.30 A. M.; *4.15 P. M.; arrive Lane's 8.00 A. M.; *5.35 P. M.

Trains leave Florence daily except Sunday at 9.50 A. M.; arrive Darlington 10.15 A. M., Hartsville 9.15 P. M., Cheraw 11.30 A. M., Wadesboro 12.35 P. M.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8.00 P. M.; arrive Darlington 8.25 P. M., Bennettsville 9.22 P. M., Gibson 10.20 P. M. Leave Florence Sunday only 9.50 A. M., arrive Darlington 10.15 A. M.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 5.50 A. M., Bennettsville 7.00 A. M.; arrive Darlington 7.51 A. M. Leave Darlington 8.50 A. M.; arrive Florence 9.15 A. M. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 4.10 P. M., Cheraw 5.15 P. M., Hartsville 7.00 A. M., Darlington 6.29 P. M.; arrive Florence 7.00 P. M. Leave Darlington Sunday only at 8.50 A. M., arrive Florence 9.15 A. M.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 1.59 P. M., 10.40 P. M., arrive Selma 2.48 P. M., 11.18 P. M., Smithfield 3.02 P. M., Dunn 3.40 P. M., Fayetteville 4.25 P. M., 12.32 A. M., Rowland 6.06 P. M., returning leave Rowland 10.58 A. M., Fayetteville 12.20 P. M., 10.22 P. M., Dunn 1.04 P. M., Smithfield 1.43 P. M. Selma 1.50 P. M., 11.35 P. M., arrive Wilson 2.35 P. M., 12.13 A. M.

Trains leave Sumter 4.05 A. M., Creston 4.54 A. M., arrive Denmark 5.55 A. M. Returning, leave Denmark 4.29 P. M., Creston 5.32 P. M., Sumter 6.24 P. M. Daily.

Trains leave Creston 5.45 A. M., arrive Pregnalls 9.15 A. M. Returning, leave Pregnalls 10.00 A. M., arrive Creston 3.50 P. M. Daily except Sunday

Trains leave Elliott 10.35 A. M., and arrive Lucknow 12.15 P. M. Returning, leave Lucknow 1.50 P. M., arrive Elliotts 3.30 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

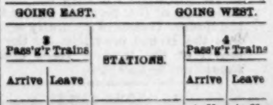
†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

jan 16 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 16.



To Take Effect Sunday, Oct. 21, 1900, at 12.01 A. M.

GOING EAST.			GOING WEST.	
3 Pass'g'r Trains		STATIONS.	4 Pass'g'r Trains	
Arrive	Leave		Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	....
....	4 32	Kinston	10 12	....
5 40	5 50	Newbern	8 37	9 00
7 02	7 07	Morehead City	7 22	7 27
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

oct 23 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

BIG G. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 16.

CONDITIONS IN CAPE COLONY.

Kitchener Reports No Important Changes in Positions—Boer Commando Joining DeWet's Forces

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, January 15.—Reporting to the War Office, under date of Pretoria, January 14th, Lord Kitchener says:

"Beyer's whole force crossed the railway near Kalifontein January 12th, making to the East.

"There are no important changes in the positions in the colonies. Several small parties appear to be returning to the Orange river colony. Some Cape rebels who accompanied a commando into the colony have surrendered."

KROONSTADT, ORANGE RIVER, Jan. 14.—The success of the Burgher peace committee in distributing among the republicans Paul Botha's book "From Boer to Boer," has infuriated General DeWet who, it is reported, swears he will shoot the author at the first opportunity.

The refugee camp is now occupied by two thousand persons. Another is being formed at Rhenoster.

Supplies of all kinds in the towns are shortening daily.

The Boers are most active northward and also in the direction of Lindley. Various commands appear to be joining General DeWet to the southward.

A Severe Engagement.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The casualty list shows that there has been a severe engagement, with a loss of six killed, seventeen wounded and five missing, at Murraysburg, where the Dutch are said to have been joining the invaders. Murraysburg is sixteen miles west of Graaffreinet.

Indications are not wanting that the decision of the government to send reinforcements has not been taken a moment too soon. Colonel Colville's mobile column, which has been pursuing the Boers, has been obliged to rest at Greylingstad, to erect a blockhouse and to cease operations until reinforced by mounted forces.

General Paget has taken his force to Pretoria to refit. Many of the men are suffering from enteric fever.

Three hundred Boers captured a small British convoy at Bronkhurst Spruit, near Pretoria, but were off after liberating the prisoners.

General Brabant, while addressing a conference of mayors at Cape Town, said the authorities were anxious to keep the war away from Cape Town if possible, but that the only hope of doing this lay in sending 1,000 men to the front. He urged that no precaution should be omitted to prevent the enemy from advancing further south.

THE PLANT MILLIONS.

Trial of the Action Brought by Mrs. Margaret J. Plant to Upset the Will of Her Husband.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The trial of the action brought by Mrs. Margaret J. Plant in the Supreme Court to upset the will of her husband, Henry Bradley Plant, the railroad and steamship capitalist, was begun in the Supreme Court to-day before Justice Leventritt. Mortimer F. Plant, the son of the plaintiff, joins with her in the effort to upset the will, although for the purposes of the action he is named as a defendant.

Mr. Plant left an estate of $10,000,000, and being apparently of the opinion that the great property accumulated by him after he had attained his 50th year might be dissipated by his immediate heirs he had a will drawn with the object of keeping his estate intact for at least sixty years. His widow and son were left an income of $30,000 a year each, for which a special fund was created. The residue and accumulations were left to the oldest son of Mortimer F. Plant, who is now eight years old, and he is not to receive the fortune until his youngest child is of age. The Plant millions are thus left in reality to a great grandson of the testator, and he cannot receive a cent of the property until his youngest brother or sister has reached majority. The estate will, it is estimated, by that time be worth $100,000 000.

A GEORGIA TRAGEDY.

A Young Lawyer Arrested Charged With Murder—Jealousy the Cause.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

THOMASVILLE, GA., Jan. 15.—Three weeks ago Emmett Simms, a student of the Business College, was assassinated at night as he was returning from a call upon a young lady. This afternoon William Doss, a young lawyer, was arrested on the charge of having committed the crime upon a warrant sworn out by the father of Simms.

Doss is the son of the sheriff of the county. It appears from the statement of the elder Simms that young Doss was in love with the lady upon whom Emmett Simms was calling and that there was jealousy between them. Simms charges that in consequence of this jealousy his son was waylaid and shot to death.

WAR TAX REDUCTION.

Changes in the House Bill Proposed by the Senate.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate Finance Committee to-day had under consideration the war tax reduction bill. The Republican Senators on the committee indicated a pretty general agreement that the total reduction should be about $40 000,000 or $45,000,000, while the Democrats were disposed to cut even deeper. The bill probably will be re cast.

The committee evinced a strong disposition to reduce the tax on tobacco and to leave the beer tax as fixed by the House. It seemed generally agreed that the House provision for the removal of the tax on bank checks should not be accepted.

IN OLDEN TIMES

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system. Buy the genuine, made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

PRESIDENT GIVEN FULL AUTHORITY

To Increase or Decrease the Size of the Army as He May Consider Necessary.

LONG DEBATE IN THE SENATE

Senator Bacon's Amendment Striking Out of the Bill the "Discretionary Authority" Clause Defeated—The House Proceedings.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Some progress was made by the Senate to-day in the consideration of the Army Reorganization bill. A tacit agreement has been reached for a "vote very soon."

The principal speeches against the bill were made by Senator Berry, of Arkansas, Senator Bacon, of Georgia, and Senator Teller, of Colorado. Senator Warren, of Wyoming, delivered an extended argument in support of the bill. A colloquy between Senator Bacon and Senator Hanna, of Ohio, as to the issue in the November elections created much interest.

Senator Bacon's amendment, striking out of the bill the discretionary authority conferred upon the President to increase or decrease the size of the army, was laid on the table by the decisive vote of 39 to 20.

Senator Morgan, chairman of the Interoceanic Canal, asked unanimous consent that a final vote upon the Nicaragua canal bill and its amendments be taken at 5 P. M., on February 11th. Senator Daniel, Virginia, objected.

A resolution presented by Senator Teller, providing for the printing as a public document of the petition of 2,006 Filipinos offered to the Senate, was laid on the table before the Senate adjourned.

Senator Stewart, Nevada, said it was an "untruthful recital of the conditions of the Philippines."

The petition, he said, contained every possible threat against the United States. In view of it, Congress ought speedily to pass the Army bill.

Senator Berry, Arkansas, said the appeal was phrased in respectful language, was splendidly written and fully represented the aspirations of a great body of the people of the islands.

Senator Cockrell made it perfectly clear that he was opposed to the authorization of a large standing army in the pending measure, and declared his intention to vote against it. He believed it to be the duty of Congress, however, to speedily pass the bill.

Senator Sewell, New Jersey, appealed for prompt action and added that at the earliest moment he would move to lay the pending amendment of Senator Bacon on the table.

Senator Bacon withdrew the amendment he offered yesterday and proposed the amendments he offered originally, the amendments striking out of the bill the words "conferring upon the President power to increase from the minimum to the maximum limit the strength of the infantry, artillery and cavalry arms of the service."

These amendments Senator Bacon discussed at length.

Senator Bacon declared that the army was not intended to control our people and there was no logic in the claim that the army ought to be increased in proportion to population.

"Does the Senator think," interrupted Senator Scott, West Virginia, that the vote at the polls last Fall indicated that the American people are afraid of a standing army?"

The Georgia Senator promised to answer later.

Senator Foraker contended there was no warrant for the statement that the discretionary power conferred upon the President was unprecedented.

Senator Berry also discussed an amendment to the Army bill, which he offered yesterday. It authorizes the President to disclaim an intention to exercise sovereignty over the Philippines except for pacification, and then to leave the islands to the control of their people. Senator Berry asserted his enactment would absolutely end the Filipino revolution within ten days and demonstrate that this country was the greatest and most generous in the world.

On motion of Senator Lodge, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

Consideration of the Army Reorganization bill was resumed informally, Senator Pettus, Senator Bate and Senator Cockrell, Democratic members of the Committee on Military Affairs, making statements in opposition to the measure. Senator Pettus said he regarded a large standing army as "the greatest threat to the liberties of a republic that could be made by a mortal man."

Senator Bacon then replied to the inquiry of Senator Scott. He did not think the American people had passed upon the question of increasing the army. They had not voted upon the question of whether the United States should pass from a free republic to an imperialistic government. He declared that the Republicans in the campaign "took advantage of serious mistakes of their political opponents" and skillfully used those mistakes to their advantage. "They won the fight," declared Senator Bacon, "upon the financial question and the full dinner pail."

Senator Hanna interjected that every issue made by the Kansas City convention was met and disposed of.

Senator Bacon replied that the newspapers had quoted Senator Hanna as saying that there was no question of imperialism involved in the campaign.

"The question was not one of imperialism," suggested Senator Hanna, "but whether the policy of the administration should be supported. I said there was no such thing as imperialism in our Government and could not be. Without any offence to the party on the other side, I regard imperialism as a fake issue."

Senator Bacon maintained that Senator Hanna's statement bore out his assertion that the American people had not passed upon the question of imperialism.

Senator Proctor then moved that Senator Bacon's amendment be laid upon the table. It prevailed—yeas 39, nays 20.

Senator Allison suggested that until the army bill was disposed of the Senate hereafter meet at 11 o'clock each day.

Senator Pettigrew suggested that the request be withdrawn, as he thought a "vote will be reached very soon."

The Senate then went into executive session and at 5:30 P. M. adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House spent another day on the River and Harbor bill without completing it. Twenty-six pages were disposed of to day. The friends of the bill successfully resisted all attempts to load down the bill with new projects and only one or two unimportant amendments were adopted. The Western members labored unsuccessfully to secure an entering wedge for their pet scheme for the reclamation of the arid lands, but received only very limited support.

The Senate resolution to appropriate $7,000 to enable the Secretary of the Senate to pay the expenses of the inauguration of the President and Vice President, March 4th, was called up and precipitated a lively discussion because it did not recognize the House as a participating factor in the inaugural ceremonies.

Mr. Dalzell moved to recommit the resolution with instructions to report back a resolution providing for inaugural ceremonies under the auspices of a joint committee of the Senate and House. The motion prevailed.

PATERSON MURDER TRIAL.

State Closes Its Case—Sensation Caused by One of the Prisoners—Some of the Testimony.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PATERSON, N. J., January 15.—With an array of expert evidence to show the cause of death, the admission of statements made by the police that one of the defendants made a confession of the crime, and a sensational interruption of one of the witnesses by one of the prisoners, prosecuting attorney Emly to-night announced that the case of the State against William A. Death, Andrew Campbell and Walter L. McAllister, three of the four men accused of murdering Jennie Bossichieter, was complete.

The greater part of the day was occupied with the testimony of the medical experts, the most important of whom was Dr. Andrew F. McBride, the county physician, who performed the autopsy on the body of the girl and said that she came to her death from the effects of "some poison," and Professor Rudolph S. Witthaus, a chemist, who made a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the stomach and other organs of the girl, and declared the presence of chloral hydrate in sufficient quantities to show that death had resulted from the administering of this drug. A number of detectives and policemen were put upon the stand to tell of the arrest of the prisoners. Detective Sergeant McInerney was testifying as to a statement made to him by Death the morning of his arrest. He was saying: "I went to Death's cell and asked him if he had any relations with the girl, and he said he did." Death immediately sprang to his feet and shouted: "You lie, you lie." His counsel pulled him down.

Death later told of his arrest and of a number of questions put to him by the police, but he avoided stating what it was he told the police. Judge Dixon then admitted the evidence of the policemen in which they said Death had confessed.

William Perry, a policeman, said Death had confessed that McAllister had put the drug into the girl's wineglass two or three times.

Dr. Cyrus Townsend, to whom the four men took the girl on their way back to Paterson, told of his examination of the girl and of his pronouncing her dead. Many other witnesses were examined, including the coroner, undertaker and police authorities.

AFFAIRS IN PEKIN.

Agreement With the Powers Sealed by Prince Ching—Chinese Court of Justice Established.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PEKIN, January 15.—Prince Ching and his staff were a long time in the Forbidden City. Accompanied by the chief eunuch they saw a woman servant guarding the Imperial seal. She produced the seal, the papers were sealed in her presence, and then the seal was returned. Owing to the lateness of the hour, the papers thus sealed will not be presented to the foreign envoys until to morrow.

In the American court, a Chinese court of justice will begin operation to-morrow. The death penalty may be inflicted for murder, manslaughter, attempted murder, robbery, counterfeiting, looting and burglary, and on Boxers who have done injury to life or property.

Owing to orders received from Berlin a hitch has occurred regarding the transfer of the railway from Russia to Germany.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 15.—Yuan Shi Kai, governor of the Province of Shan Tung, has been ordered to proceed to Pekin to assist in the peace negotiations, but it is expected here that he will decline to go.

PEKIN, Jan 15.—French railway engineers have made a breach in the wall of the Chinese city, through which they will bring in the Pao Ting Fu railway.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Carries $77,000,000--Two Battleships and Two Cruisers Provided For.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House Naval Affairs Committee to-day directed Chairman Foss to report the naval bill to the House. To-day's session was devoted to the discussion of the Holland submarine torpedo boats, with the result that no authorization of additional vessels of that class will be recommended by the committee at this time. The bill carries $77,000,000, an increase of $11,000,000 over that for the past year.

Two battleships and two cruisers are to be contracted for under the head of increase of the navy.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Stations to Be Established at Hatteras and Cape Henry.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., January 15.—A special from Norfolk says: Professor R. A. Fernenden, wireless telegraphy expert of the weather bureau, accompanied by Professors Theissen and Hesse, will leave here to-morrow for Cape Hatteras, to begin the erection of wireless telegraphy stations at Hatteras and Cape Henry. The intention is to experiment between the two stations in the dissemination of weather reports.

The War Claims Committee has reported to the House a bill recommending an appropriation of $1,810,498 for the payment of claims under the Bowman act and under the findings of the Selfridge Board, for constructing ships during the war.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar coated globule of health that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, and brain fag into mental power. They are wonderful in building up the health. Only 25 cents a box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

NEGRO BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Horrible Lynching Affair in the City of Leavenworth, Kansas.

EIGHT THOUSAND SPECTATORS

Victim Fully Identified as the Assailant of a Young Married Woman--Charged With Another Crime—Forcibly Taken from Jail by a Mob.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LEAVENSWORTH, KAS., Jan. 15.—Fred Alexander, the negro who on Saturday evening attempted to assault Miss Eva Roth, and who was supposed to have assaulted and killed Pearl Forbes in this city in November last, was taken from the sheriff's guard by a mob to day, and burned at the stake at the scene of his crimes, half a dozen blocks from the centre of the city. Probably eight thousand people witnessed the lynching.

The negro was taken from his cell at the State penitentiary at 3 o'clock this afternoon, placed in a hack and brought to town. Fifty deputy marshals surrounded him, and Deputy Sheriffs Stance Myers and Thomas Brown sat in the hack on either side of him. Fifty buggies and wagons followed the hack. At Fourth and Olive streets, the police in the hack following the one in which Alexander was concealed, jumped out and chased several negroes. In the excitement the prisoner's hack was frantically driven to the county jail, where he was locked in a cell just as the mob reached the doors.

Mob Forced the Jail.

The crowd first attempted to gain admission by peaceful means but Sheriff Everhardy refused to deliver the negro. Then the crowd pushed its way to the side door, and using one man as a battering ram, the door was forced from its hinges. Then the crowd surged into the corridor by the narrow doorway. A huge iron bar battered the iron of the cell room. The door was finally bent sufficiently for the men to climb over it. Several gained an entrance in this manner. Meantime, the crowd had pushed down the side gate of the stockade, and a yelling pack appeared in the jail yard. The hinges of the side door, made of heavy sheeting iron, were cut off with sledge hammers and chisels and the door of the cell room broken down.

A man with sharp eyes espied a shapeless mass crouched down in one corner of the dark cell. Five minutes work and the heavy lock on the cell had been broken off. A yell of terror issued from the cell. Strong men filled the corridors with laughter. Outside the crowd was yelling itself hoarse. Then into the cell rushed those nearest the door.

Negro Dragged Out.

The mob issued forth in a moment dragging the negro by the coat collar. He had been struck over the head with a hammer, but was still conscious. Men fought to get at him, and, infuriated, struck savagely at him. Up the hill into the court house yard they dragged him. "Confess before we harm you," said they.

"I am innocent. I am dying for what another man did. I see lots of my friends here. They know I did not do it. If I had been guilty I would have said so at the penitentiary, and would have stayed there for life. The warden told me so. The policemen told me so. Would not I have told them if I was guilty?"

"You lie," they cried, and one huge fellow struck Alexander in the forehead with his fist three times.

He spoke with the resignation of a man who sees before him only certain death.

A move was made for a large cottonwood tree in a corner of the court house yard.

"My God, men," cried the negro in his agony, "I told you that I am innocent. I can't tell any more. I did not do it."

"He lies; burn him," cried the mob "Take him where he committed the murder," suggested one.

Immediately the crowd, carrying the negro, who was thrown into a wagon, pushed on towards Fourth street. At a quarter past 5 o'clock Alexander was brought to the exact spot where Pearl Forbes, the murdered girl, was found, and a semi-circle was formed. Alexander was brought up in a wagon with a dozen men.

Declares His Innocence.

The leader called for silence. The roar ceased and Alexander was shoved forward into full view of the crowd. A howl went up which was quickly hushed as the prisoner raised his shackled hands and began to speak. Twice the crowd drowned his trembling voice.

"You are going to kill me whatever I say," he said, "but you men are wrong. I want to tell you right now, you have got the wrong man. I did not do that, and some day you men here will run up against the man who did. I know it ain't no use to say so, for you are going to kill me but I didn't do it."

The men standing behind Alexander then shoved him from the wagon and the roar from the crowd drowned every other sound. The negro was quickly driven down the embankment to the pile of wood, with his hands still shackled, and there bound to the stake.

Many of the crowd carried rails and boards. Several seized railroad irons and carried them to the ravine.

Bound to the Stake.

A railroad iron was planted upright in the mud. This was made fast to cross irons, firmly bound to the upright iron with wire. Around the improvised stake wood and boards were piled. To this the man was dragged and chained in a standing position to the upright railroad iron. Chains and irons were wrapped about him and with his hands still shackled he was made fast to the post. Coal oil was then poured over him.

Before the match was applied John Forbes, father of the murdered girl, stepped up to Alexander and said: "Are you guilty of murdering my daughter?"

"I don't know what you have me here for," said Alexander.

Forbes replied: "For killing my girl on this very spot."

"Mr. Forbes, if that is your name, you have the wrong man," said the negro.

"Burn him! Burn him!" cried the crowd.

"Gentlemen, you have got lots of time," said Alexander. "You are burning an innocent man. You took advantage of me. You gave me no show. Can I see my mother?"

Alexander again asked to see his mother. She was called for, but she was not in the crowd.

Alexander then said: "Will you let me shake hands with all my friends?"

"You have no friends in this crowd, you damned beast," said one of the men in charge of the negro. "If you have anything to say, say it in a hurry."

Lighted the Match.

Coal oil was then applied, for the second time, while Alexander called to acquaintances in the crowd and said good bye to them. He talked rationally until John Forbes, the father of the murdered girl, lighted the match. Again Alexander was asked to make a confession, but he replied that he had nothing to say.

As the flames leaped about him Alexander turned a ghastly hue, and, clasping his hands together, began to sway to and fro while the crowd yelled.

In five minutes the negro was hanging limp and lifeless by the chains that bound him. As soon as the crowd saw that life was extinct it began to slowly disperse, Hundreds, however, stayed to the last.

Men kept piling on wood all the time until about seven o'clock, when the flames were allowed to die down. From six to eight o'clock there was a continuous stream of people going from and to the scene of the burning. Later there was a wild scramble to obtain relics.

After Alexander's arrest he was taken before Miss Roth, who identified him. Since then a mob has surrounded the penitentiary day and night. To day Governor Stanley ordered two companies of militia to be in readiness to start for Leavenworth at a moment's notice.

Governor Stanley ordered Warden Tomlinson to refuse to turn Alexander over to the sheriff unless he agreed in writing to protect him.

TOPEKA, KANS., Jan. 15.—Governor Stanley condemns Sheriff Everhardy of Leavenworth in unmeasured terms. He says the sheriff should be made to make retribution. He has offered $500 reward for the apprehension of any one implicated in the burning of Alexander to day.

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATIONS

An Increase of Nearly $9,000,000 as Compared With the Appropriations for Last Year.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The House Committee on Postoffice and Postroads to day practically completed the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The appropriation for rural free delivery is increased from $1,750,000 to $3,500,000. The usual provision for special facilities between New York and New Orleans is included. No provision is made for pneumatic tube service.

The bill aggregates $123,748,688, compared with an appropriation of $113,658,338 for the current fiscal year. The amount allowed for the Philippine postal service is $50,000, as against $200,000 for this year.

Other items of appropriation are: Clerk hire $14,368,000, an increase of over $1,500,000; for street car service $400,000, an increase of $50,000. An increase of $800,000 for mail transportation by railroad and $350,000 for transportation by star route is allowed.

STEAMER AGROUND.

Ward Liner Vigilancia on the Coast of Cuba—In No Danger.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, January 15.—The Ward Line steamer Vigilancia ran aground six miles off the banks of Los Colorados, about one hundred miles westward of Havana, in a fog last night.

The Vigilancia sailed from Vera Cruz, Mexico, January 10th, for Progreso, Havana, and New York. She had fifty-eight passengers.

The steamer is fast on the reefs and was pounding in the norther, which blew most of the day, but now is subsiding. She is in no immediate danger, however.

WARM WIRELETS

A Washington dispatch says the President continues to steadily improve.

John Faber, founder of the Faber lead pencil factory, at Nuremburg, Ger., is dead.

United States Senator George F. Hoar was yesterday re elected by the Massachusetts Legislature.

The Maine Legislature re-elected United States Senator William L. Fry. He received a combined vote of 131.

The New Hampshire Legislature elected Henry E. Burnham, Republican, to succeed United States Senator William E. Chandler.

The United States has been notified of the arrest of Herbert Patrick, at Andalusia, Ala., on the charge of raising bills to $10 denomination.

The British government has decided to send large reinforcements to Lord Kitchener; and has determined to enlist 5,000 yeomanry volunteers.

Cardinal Gibbons, owing to press of other duties, has declined to prepare a paper for the Southern Industrial Association on the relations of capital and labor.

Senator James C. McMillen, of Detroit, was re-elected U. S. Senator by the Michigan Legislature yesterday, being the unanimous choice of the Republican majority.

Secretary Long has given his formal approval to the report of the Naval Board, transferring the United States naval station and dock from Port Royal to Charleston, S. C.

Senator Morgan has introduced a resolution declaratory of the non-effect of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty upon the right of the United States to construct the Nicaragua canal.

The Southern Publishers' Association met at Houston, Texas, yesterday in annual session with a small attendance. Montgomery, Ala., was selected as the next place of meeting.

General McDowell, a well to-do store keeper in Lee county, Ark., was shot and kill yesterday by Dr. Snipes, his friend and partner. The men, it is said, quarrelled over a business matter.

Charles A. Barnes, a railroad man of Savannah, who went to Fernandina, Fla., a week ago to get a position with the Seaboard, has disappeared. He left valuable baggage, but no clue to his movements.

Colonel M. S. Quay, regular Republican nominee for United States Senator, was elected yesterday by the Pennsylvania Legislature to fill the vacancy created by the expiration of his term on March 4th, 1899.

The British steamer Appomattox, from Newport News, has arrived at London with bows damaged by collision with the British steamer Plover, outward bound, for Rotterdam. The Plover was damaged amidship and was run ashore and filled with water.

United States Ambassador Choate and the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, had a second conference on the amended Hay Pauncefote treaty. The action Great Britain intends to pursue was not developed.

Red Hot from the Gun

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman, of Newark, Mich., in the civil war. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for twenty years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. It cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Felons, Corns and Skin Eruptions. The best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

PETTIGREW MADE OBJECTION

Said It Was Indecent to Appoint a Son of Justice Harlan Attorney General of Porto Rico.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—While the Senate was in executive session to day an effort was made to secure confirmation of the nomination of Mr. James S. Harlan, son of Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, to be attorney general for Porto Rico; but action was prevented by the objection of Senator Pettigrew.

Mr. Pettigrew said the nomination is entirely out of place, in view of the fact that important litigation affecting the island to which Mr. Harlan is appointed is now pending before the court of which the father is a member.

"I make no charge against the Supreme Court," said Mr. Pettigrew, "but I do say that the appointment of the sons of two of the members of that court to important positions under the administration at this juncture of affairs in the Supreme Court is, to say the least, indecent."

He referred to the nomination of Justice McKenna's son to the office of major in the army, saying he had been promoted over 118 other lieutenants and captains.

Senator Pettigrew also commented upon the removal of Major Harrison, son of ex President Harrison, intimating that this action was because the attitude of Mr. Harrison's father on the question of our relationship to our insular possessions was not in accord with the administration's course in those matters.

Mr. Pettigrew insisted on a quorum, and the Senate adjourned without action.

ABSCONDING EMBEZZLER.

Clerk of a Large Wholesale House in New York City.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Scotland Yard officials were to day cabled to arrest to-morrow in Liverpool, as he steps off an incoming steamer, the defaulting confidential clerk of a large wholesale house on Walker street, who is said to have left with $30,000 of the firm's funds, and to have embezzled nearly $200,000 before he was even suspected.

FIGHTING NEAR PANAMA.

Revolutionists Defeated by Government Troops—Many Killed and Wounded.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLON, COLOMBIA, January 15, via Galveston.—General Alban attacked the revolutionary forces outside the city of Panama Saturday. The fighting was of short duration. The revolutionists were defeated, losing many killed and wounded, as well as two chiefs captured.

The government forces sustained a loss of seven killed and wounded.

For Croup use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpariel Type, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Wanted—Shipments Beef Cattle and Dressed Pork at once. I am also receiving Quail, Eggs, Turkeys, Chickens, Furs, Hides, Wax, Cotton and Naval Stores as usual. T. D. Love, No. 114 North Water street. jan 6 tf

Buggies, Farm and Delivery Wagons, Carts, Drays, Harness of all grades, Whips, Lap Robes, Blankets and Storm Covers at very low prices. Repairing of all kinds done. Blacksmith and Harness shops Third street, opposite Court House. P. H. Hayden. dec 30 tf

5,000,000 choice cabbage plants and 1,000 barrels smooth Irish Potatoes for sale cheap by W. F. Baugham, Proprietor Cottage Grove and Honey Pod Truck Farm, Washington, N. C. Rush orders along. nov 13 2m

Piano and Organ Tuning and Repairing by people who know their business. The price may be a trifle more, but we guarantee satisfaction. Thirty-five years' experience in the business. Ludden & Bates', S. H., 109 Market street; Bell 'Phone 599. oct 27 tf

Land for sale—We have desirable tracts of land for sale in counties of Robeson, Bladen, Pender, Columbus, N. C., and Horry and Marion, S. C. The Worth Co. oct 25 tf

Choice Timothy Hay, Clover Hay, Straw, fresh ground Meal, Pearl Hominy Flour, Grain and everything in the Feed line for horses, cows and chickens. John S. McEachern Sons, 211 Market street. Telephones No. 92. jy 8 tf

Apples, Peaches and Honey—I am receiving daily Apples, Peaches, Butter, Chickens, Eggs, Bananas, Lemons, Oranges, etc. Also, a nice lot of Black Honey now on hand. Persons wishing to buy or ship anything of the kind will do well to see or write me. A. S. Winstead, Commission Merchant, 113 and 115 North Second street, Wilmington, N. C. jy 1 tf

Wood's Seeds

are grown and selected with special reference to their adaptability to the soil and climate of the South. On our seed farms, and in our trial grounds, thousands of dollars are expended in testing and growing the very best seeds that it is possible to grow. By our experiments we are enabled to save our customers much expense and loss from planting varieties not adapted to our Southern soil and climate.

Wood's Seed Book for 1901 is fully up to date, and tells all about the best Seeds for the South. It surpasses all other publications of its kind in helpful and useful information for Gardeners, Truckers and Farmers. Mailed free. Write for it.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seed Growers & Merchants, RICHMOND, VA.

LARGEST SEED HOUSE IN THE SOUTH.

jan 9 6t we sa w 6t

Seed Rye.

37 Bushels Seed Rye.
1,246 Bushels R. P. Oats.
378 Bundles Hoop Iron.
1,500 Bags German Kainit.
2,100 Bags Navassa Guano.
1,350 Bags Gibbs' High Grade.
2,740 Bags 13 per cent. Acid.
1,160 Bushels Best Corn.
210 Dozen Market Baskets.
315 Bags Wheat Bran.
272 Boxes Com. Soap.
25 Boxes Borax Soap.

W. B. COOPER, Wholesale Grocer, Wilmington, N. C.

jan 8 tf

The Barber Shop.

It makes no difference whether the weather is hot or cold. You need a nice, clean, easy shave all the same.

We cut hair, too,
As well as shampoo.

GAITHER & DAVIS, 7 South Front street.

P. S.—Brush the gentleman and a pie.

jan 29 tf

A. D. BROWN.

Embroideries, Laces and White Goods.

To the Ladies of Wilmington and the surrounding country:

YOU are cordially and respectfully invited to call and examine the most beautiful selection of NEW EMBROIDERIES we have ever shown in Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss. Some of the match sets are just magnificent, and the All-Over Embroideries are all entirely new patterns this season. We have in stock quite an extensive assortment of LACES and WHITE GOODS, but will receive many new things during the week.

We are offering some extra values in White Bed Spreads. Don't fail to see them.

Respectfully,

A. D. BROWN.

jan 1 tf

YOU ARE INVITED TO CALL

at the office of the Guardian Security, Trust and Deposit Co. for one of these HOME SAVINGS BANKS, which we will lend you. You may hesitate to bring small amounts to deposit, but these Bank Rates you can have at your home, where you can deposit any amounts and at any time when convenient. Two of these Banks and the amount you can save will surprise you. Money deposited now will draw 4 per cent. from February 1st, 1901.

THE GUARDIAN SECURITY, TRUST AND DEPOSIT COMPANY,

(Opposite the Postoffice.)

H. C. McQUEEN, President. JNO. S. ARMSTRONG, Vice President.
jan 12 tf F. W. DICK, Cashier.

J. W. NORWOOD, PRES. D. L. GORE, VICE-PRES.
ANDREW MORELAND, CASHIER.

THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Statement of condition at close of business December 13, 1900.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$ 794,494 16	Capital	$ 125,000 00
U. S. Bonds	816,100 00	Surplus and undivided profits	110,928 02
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	10 000 00	National bank notes outstanding	95,100 00
Redemption fund	3,000 00	Deposits	1,100,366 55
Due from banks & bankers, $264 878 38			
Cash on hand 102,289 13—	417 200 41		
	$1,440,794 57		$1,440,794 57

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants and others solicited. Large Safety Deposit Boxes for rent at moderate prices.

DIRECTORS:

P. L. BRIDGERS, D. L. GORE, S. P. McNAIR, G. A. NORWOOD
E. J. POWERS, H. R. SHORT, W. E. SPRINGER, H. L. VOLLERS,
C. W. WORTH, J. W. NORWOOD, J. L. COKER.

jan 9 tf

Don't miss the Great Remnant Sale at REHDER'S.

REMNANTS OF Silks, Dress Goods, all kinds of Linings, Braids, Domestics, Draperies, Odd Lace Curtains, Ribbons, Table Cloths, &c.

Ladies' and Children's Jackets and Capes, Collarettes, Furs, &c., at cost and less than cost.

Don't fail to attend this sale.

BARGAINS

In a few Men's and Boy's Overcoats and Mackintoshes.

Bell 'Phone 118. Inter-State 'Phone 218.
Car fare paid on purchases of $2 00 and up. jan 13 tf

SEASONABLE GOODS

MULLETS, new catch.
Best Cream Cheese,
Martin's Gilt Edge Butter,
Bagging and Ties.
SALT.

A GENERAL LINE OF CANE GOODS IN DEMAND AT THIS SEASON.

Sole agents for ROB ROY FLOUR.

McNAIR & PEARSALL.

sep

GROCERIES.

CLOSE PRICES,
BEST QUALITY,
PROMPT
SHIPMENTS.

Send us your orders.

D. McEACHERN, Wholesale Grocer.

feb 11 tf 204 and 206 North Water street.

At The-:- -:-Unlucky Corner.

BIG PRUNES, 25 TO THE POUND.
RED CRANBERRIES.
TURKEYS, DEAD AND ALIVE.
JELLY, MINCE MEAT, RAISINS.
CURRANTS, CITRON.
SMOKED BEEF TONGUES.

We can't bake your cake, but can furnish the best of everything to go in it.

-:-Send me your orders.

-:-S. W. SANDERS-:-

dec 8 tf

Mules, Mules. For Sale.

Four good Farm or Wagon Mules.
One Two Horse Wagon.
One Log Cart.

WILL SELL CHEAP FOR CASH

or at a small advance on time with good collateral.

D. L. GORE CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS,

jan 10 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Don't Be A Fool.

Go to H. R. Bellamy's and get a bottle of Goose Grease Liniment. It cures croup and coughs like magic, and all pains.

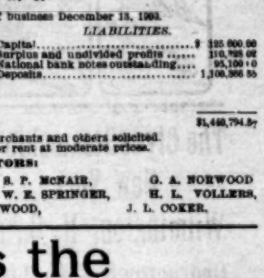
nov 13 6m

D. O'CONNOR,

Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

DWELLINGS, STORES AND OFFICES FOR RENT.

Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved property. nov 1 tf



An Unsatisfactory Article

Will never confront you if you buy here exclusively. We guarantee this. This big, profitable business of ours could never have been built up if any but complete goods had been infused into it. Our Shirts wear out, of course, but not before causing long service.

VonGlahn & Gibson,

jan 13 tf No. 5 North Front street.

AT YOUR SERVICE.

The best equipped Moving Vans or Wagons in the city are to be had from

THE S. J DAVIS LIVERY STABLES.

Orders for the moving of furniture or anything else can be promptly filled, as we have Trucks, Wagons, Horses and men always ready. The utmost care is taken in handling furniture, etc. And we do our best to give perfect satisfaction.

Special attention to boarders. A new lot of Horses and Mules for sale cheap. Both 'Phones No. 124. No. 208-210 Market street. jan 13 tf